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This Week—

By M.I.N.I.

I wonder what that triumvirate, Messrs Garner, Byrns and Collins, will decide as to the strength of the commissioned personnel. They will hold a meeting during the next few days. Probably the Speaker will get his instructions from the Democratic Steering Committee, and he will tell Mr. Byrns and Mr. Byrns will tell Mr. Collins, and Mr. Byrns also will tell Mr. Ayres, chairman of the Naval Appropriations sub-committee. Collins continues to talk mechanization as a reason for Army reduction, and one day says he is for a provision in the Army Appropriations bill cutting the commissioned personnel, and the next saying the matter will be deferred until the next Congress. My guess is that he is waiting for the higher-ups to speak.

Here is one thing I can tell you flatly. Secretary Hurley, with the full backing of the President, will fight till the last drop of the hat the cut of even one officer of the Army. Should such a bill pass the President will veto it. The Secretary insists that this is no time to reduce our strength. He holds it should be increased.

General Pershing sailed for home on Thursday. He has been in France all summer and fall looking after the structures erected by the Battle Monuments Commission. Probably the monuments will be dedicated next summer. If so, the General will represent the United States, and probably he will be accompanied by the men who commanded Armies and Divisions, and who served as Chiefs of the G's of the A.E.F.'s General Staff. It promises to be a great occasion.

I have been much amused by the debate in London as to whether a nation, hard-pressed in war, would observe a treaty forbidding the air bombing of civilian populations. Stanley Baldwin says not, Sir Herbert Samuel, the Liberal Leader, replies grandly that the moral opinion of the world would require it. During the World War, Mr. Baldwin states three inventions were developed which were not used because the public conscience revolted. The United States also had a few inventions in advance of those in use. But it is the experience of life that a new weapon always has an answer and doubtless had the British or American inventions been employed a counter would have been quickly provided. In any case, there is merit in the suggestion of Sir Herbert that the Disarmament Delegates should pack their grips and leave Geneva. What first is required in order to achieve disarmament is the development of a willingness not to fight. How that development is to be brought about is an unanswerable question.

If you read the New York Times' list of cabinet possibilities last Sunday, you noted that Army and Navy officers were mentioned. Among them were four South Carolinians, Rear Admiral Wil-

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Army Drive to Reduce Paper Work Progresses

Two important steps in General MacArthur's drive to reduce Army paper work to a minimum were announced this week. The study being made by Lt. Col. Charles H. Patterson (CAC), GSC, in G-1 at the direction of the Chief of Staff, is still under way and further moves to reduce paper work will be announced from time to time.

The first step taken this week was an announcement that on Jan. 1, 1933, the present system of "personnel sections" will be abandoned and the Army will return to the old system of troop, battery and company administration. The other was an announcement that hereafter the Corps Area and Department Commanders will not be required to make annual reports. These latter, it is said, are merely duplications of communications sent to the War Department throughout the year.

"The Secretary of War," it was explained at the Department, "has directed that A. R. 345-10 be revoked and that necessary regulations be drafted to reestablish troop, battery and company administration at an early date.

"Under the provisions of A. R. 345-10, personnel sections were established on Oct. 1, 1926, after six years' operation of these sections it has been determined that the old method of company administration is superior in peace-time. It will be a simple matter to reestablish personnel sections in the event of future emergencies."

Five outstanding reasons led to this action:

1. Duplication of effort.
2. Maintenance of Company administration set-up in addition to company clerks, which organization furnished to posts or regimental personnel sections.
3. Unfamiliarity on the part of organization commanders and subalterns with company administrative duties.
4. Failure on the part of organization.

Military Chairmanship

Senator David A. Reed told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week that he believed Senator Morris Sheppard would succeed him as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, when the Democrats organize the Senate.

"Senator Sheppard, I would say, will be the choice for chairman," Senator Reed declared. "Senator Fletcher is the senior Democrat, but he will probably be chairman of either the Committee on Banking and Currency or the Committee on Commerce. Senator Sheppard has always been active on the military committee and I think he will prefer this chairmanship to any other for which he is eligible. He is familiar with Army problems and is eminently fitted for the post.

"I might say also," the Pennsylvanian continued, "that we feel it our duty to give full support and cooperation to the incoming administration as long as they go along the right line. This has never been a political committee, and I think I can say that the Army can be assured that there will be no change in the attitude of the committee."

Army Annual Reports

Annual reports of the Chief of Engineers (military activities), the Quartermaster General, Chief of Field Artillery, Chief of Chemical Warfare, Chief of Chaplains and the Chief of Infantry, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, were released for publication this week by the War Department.

Chief of Engineers

Extracts from the annual report of Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Engineers, covering the military activities of the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:

The present authorized commissioned strength of the Corps of Engineers is 500. Including the Philippine Scouts with the 14th Engineers the authorized enlisted strength of the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year was 4,668.

All combat units of the Corps of Engineers in the United States are operating with greatly reduced strength. Such a condition can but impair the efficiency of the organizations both in their combat and engineering training.

Housing

All the Buildings used by the Engineer School at Ft. Humphreys, Va., are old frame war time structures which have already depreciated to the extent of making continued repairs uneconomical. The total annual cost of maintaining these buildings is relatively large due to the great amount of work and material necessitated to keep them in suitable condition for occupancy. The value of the equipment, supplies and plant used in connection with the schools activities and housed in these buildings is approximately \$150,000.00.

The Board on Engineer Equipment, located at Ft. Humphreys, continued the investigation, study, and development of Engineer equipment. The most important work has been in connection with the development and tests of antiaircraft searchlights and floating bridge equipment.

The office and shops of the Board are at the present time located in barrack buildings of the frame type constructed during the World War. These buildings house equipment, machinery and supplies, the estimated value of which is \$260,000, and are liable at any time to total destruction by fire. Such a fire would halt the major activities of the Board for about one year, besides the irreparable loss of the development and experimentations represented in items of experiment completed and under construction.

Mapping in the United States

During the fiscal year cooperative work by the U. S. Geological Survey was continued along the International Border in Maine. Two quadrangles were completed and three others partially completed. The 29th Engineers (topographic) established 92 control monuments and completed 265 square miles of topographic mapping for the Fire Control Map of the area adjacent to New York City. Field surveys were initiated for two tactical maps in the vicinity of Camp Knox, Ky., by Co. C, 13th Engineers, as well as a special military map

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Economy May Extend Rotation of Navy Ships

Extension of the rotation plan to all classes of naval vessels is expected to be necessary next year as a result of budgetary reductions.

Informed by the Bureau of the Budget that a further cut of about fifteen million dollars must be made from the estimates, naval officials, it is understood, have been at a loss to find a means of absorbing the slash other than laying up two or three battleships, an aircraft carrier and four or five cruisers. Whether the rotation plan need be extended this far under budget reductions is not definitely known, but any further slash in appropriations can only be met in this way, it is said.

Last year, the rotation plan was placed in force as to destroyers and submarines, for reasons of economy, after other means of reduction were exhausted. Originally designed as a plan to prevent the annual upkeep cost of a treaty navy from mounting above existing appropriations, institution of rotation to the present under strength fleet has been merely an expedient, and a dangerous expedient, in the opinion of many naval officers.

The strength of a Navy, they declare, is the strength it could throw into battle immediately, and ships in the Rotating Reserve are not immediately available, in this sense. If several cruisers have to be rotated, and battleships also when those now undergoing modernization are completed, a condition will be created which would be decidedly unsafe, it is stated.

Industrial College Policy

The War Department this week made public its policy to be pursued with reference to the apportionment and selection of student officers for the Army Industrial College class of 1933-34.

Along the lines of the progress being made by this Army institution, there is a further tightening of requirements for student officers. Greater recognition, too, is given the Finance Department, which last year was not given a fixed quota of students but was permitted to send one, while in the new policy that Department is definitely allotted two students.

Maximum age limits for students detailed to the college are lowered in four out of five instances. Lieutenants must not be more than 40 (the last policy set 42 years); the maximum age for majors was reduced from 50 to 49, while the maximum age for lieutenant colonels and colonels was dropped from 54 to 52. The limit for captains, 45 years of age, was not changed.

Hereafter students will be selected from one of three groups: graduates or students of the War College; graduates of Command and General Staff School recommended for General Staff eligibility; and from those with special qualifications. While the policy does not go into the other services it is known that 14 officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will be in the next class.

The text of the policy as issued from
(Continued on Next Page)

Newspapers Discuss New French Proposal for Reduction in Armaments

The new proposal on disarmament submitted this week by the French Government has been variously received in the United States. Editorial opinion seems divided as to its chances, with the majority of the view that basically it is nothing more than the old French plan and therefore will probably be unacceptable. Others see in several features of the proposal possibilities of reaching an agreement with other powers.

"Whatever the motivation," comments the *Chicago Daily News*, "the Herriot plan will not stimulate the languishing Geneva conference. Germany is not in the least likely to disband its highly perfected reichswehr, a corps of well-trained officers competent to whip into shape a huge army should Germany have occasion to use one in some future crisis. The other continental nations would refuse to give up the standing armies they have developed at considerable expense and trouble, and rely wholly on successive levies of conscripts. * * * The prospect of substantial reductions of European armies and navies remains unencouraging. Political and economic settlements will have to be reached by France, Germany, Italy and their satellites before real disarmament may be expected."

"Although the latest French proposal on disarmament approaches the subject more directly than its predecessors, and although it wears a more conciliatory appearance, there is in reality no departure from the fundamental principle that has vitiated every French proposal on this subject since disarmament became an international issue," the *Baltimore Sun* has to say.

"The French still insist, as they have insisted from the beginning, on certain security measures as conditions precedent to any disarmament. * * * It cannot be said that the plan is put forward entirely for bargaining purposes as some of the French proposals seemed to have been put forward in the past, for there is evidence to support the belief that France is sincerely trying to make concessions to Germany on the one hand and to the international sentiment for disarmament on the other."

"Premier Herriot," declares the *Providence Journal*, "with rare statesmanship and unusual sagacity proposes steps that on the basis of preliminary and incomplete information, indicate that France is finally anxious to remove any cause for German rearmament by getting the Allies to fulfill their part of the armaments agreement contained in the Versailles treaty. If, in pursuance of this purpose, France is prepared to displace emphasis on a strong militaristic policy by a no less emphatic adherence to a program of cooperation and conciliation, it is clearly a sign of

promise in the long universal effort to substitute reason for force in the maintenance of world tranquillity."

"The Paul-Boncour plan for reduction of armaments, approved by the French Superior Council of National Defense," states the *New York Sun*, "seems remarkably like the old French security thesis in a new dress. * * * In addition to the consultative agreement, the Paul-Boncour plan involves a 'compact of regional assistance, security and control' intended especially for European nations; a treaty providing for the organization of an international military force under the League of Nations, a protocol conceding Germany's demand for equality with other Powers. When all these have been brought about France says it will then be ready to give assent to a general world agreement for reduction of armaments."

"There is at least one point in it which would particularly appeal to the traditionally military German mind," states the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. "This is the proposal for a short-term conscriptive militia."

"One of the chief German objections to the military provisions of the Versailles Treaty has been the abolition of conscription. Many Germans firmly believe that the training of youth in army practices makes for that discipline and sense of order upon which the stability of the country depends."

"In any case, agreement of France and Germany upon any proposal is clear gain."

"What is it that is behind the practical hesitations of Europe," asks the *Christian Science Monitor*. "There is really no mystery. Everybody is conscious of the impermanence of the Versailles Treaty. * * * But one and the other are equally persuaded that by some means the treaty will be demolished; and while interested in its demolition, France hopelessly but tenaciously tries to uphold it."

"There is at least one way out. It is to prepare the way for a new conference, which would be held in an atmosphere of peace instead of war as in 1919, to recast a treaty which it is acknowledged, in France as in Germany, was badly made."

"This is a rebirth in new form of the old French idea of an international army to keep Europe at peace," states the *Washington Post*. " * * * The elimination of Britain and the United States from this scheme is represented as a concession to British and American public opinion. But it does not seem to involve any particular sacrifice on the part of France, because the domination by that country and her allies over an European 'peace army' would be more pronounced if only European nations should be included in the agreement."

Industrial College Policy (Continued from First Page)

the office of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bridges, The Adjutant General, follows:

1. The following approved policy with reference to the apportionment and selection of student officers for the Army Industrial College, school year 1933-1934, is communicated to you for your information and guidance.

a. The apportionment of students to the Supply Arms and Services and to the Finance Department is as follows:

Quartermaster Corps	9
Medical Department	2
Corps of Engineers	4
Ordnance Department	9
Signal Corps	2
Chemical Warfare Service	2
Air Corps	4
Finance Department	2

b. No quotas are fixed for other Arms and Services. Chiefs thereof, desiring to send officers to the Army Industrial College, will submit appropriate recommendations to The Adjutant General.

2. Students will be selected from Army officers of one of the following three groups:

a. Officers who have graduated at the Army War College or are in the present War College class.

b. Officers who have graduated at the Command and General Staff School and upon graduation were recommended for General Staff eligibility.

c. Officers who have demonstrated special ability and who, in the opinion of the Chief of Branch, possess special qualifications for this training.

3. Officers selected must in all cases have

a general rating not below "Excellent".

In addition, students will be within the following maximum age limits:

Lieutenants	40
Majors	49
Captains	45
Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels	52

4. In recommending officers for detail as students, Chief of Arms and Services should give consideration to the mission of the college and the nature and scope of its curriculum. Only a relatively small student body can be accommodated, and it is essential that officers be selected from those deemed especially qualified by ability and education for this particular type of duty.

5. Recommendations for officers to attend the Army Industrial College will be submitted to The Adjutant General as soon as practicable, but not later than January 15, 1933.

"Pay Freeze" Continuance

The inequitable "pay freeze" as well as some sort of pay reduction are likely to remain in effect for another year.

Although loath to put themselves on record as in favor of continuation of the payless furlough or for institution of a pay cut, members of Congress feel that there is not much chance that the slash can be discontinued. As to the stoppage of all pay increases, many members are outspoken in favor of the ban.

Postmaster General Brown came out for continuation of the Economy Act this week, thus strengthening a belief that the President will recommend such action in his budget message.

Representative Joseph Byrns, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, while not willing to talk about prospects in Congress for continuation of the Economy Act, told the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* this week that he "understood that it was to be submitted again by the President."

When asked whether he meant that the President would recommend continuation of the furlough plan, chairman Byrns said that "this was his understanding."

Both he and Representative McDuffie, Democratic whip of the House, vigorously declared themselves in favor of the prohibition of automatic increases in pay, which hits the armed services particularly and is one of the objections voiced by both the War and Navy Departments in a report requested by the special Senate Committee appointed to investigate inequities in the Economy Act.

"Whatever we do about returning the old rates of pay," declared Representative Byrns, "There should be no pay

increases automatic or otherwise, in times like these."

"I can't see any merit in the distinction between automatic increases and other increases," stated Mr. McDuffie. "We cannot raise pay these days, when everybody else's income is being cut."

The Democratic whip, who was chairman of the special House economy committee last session, the body which handled the Economy Act in the House, expressed some doubt as to revival of the committee. It passed out of existence this summer, and would have to be reconstituted next month if it is to handle budget reductions during the remainder of the Congress. Representative Byrns, also, felt that in view of brevity of the short session, consideration of these matters would probably not be specially handled. Nothing has been decided in the matter as yet, however, both of the congressmen declared. Neither would express an opinion as to details of the Economy Act, such as the denial of leave.

Although declaring that Government expenditures would be cut to the bone, and that his committee would be as zealous for economy as they were last year, Mr. Byrns would say nothing about the Army and Navy bills. He said he had not yet seen the budget estimates for the two departments.

Disarmament Proposals

Proposals of the French and British for arms reduction, continued recognition of the far-reaching importance of the Hoover proposal, and the appeal by Norman H. Davis, American representative, for action on concrete reduction, served to keep that subject before the world this week, simultaneous with the critical situation regarding debts.

The British proposals, voiced at Geneva by Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, were reported to have been received in London with some astonishment, where, according to Charles A. Selden, the correspondent of the *New York Times*, there was "a feeling that it would jeopardize the British case now pending before the United States Congress for postponement of the War debt payment."

Sir John's proposal repeated the British willingness to reduce the size of capital ships, to limit treaty cruisers to 7,000 ton vessels mounting 6-inch guns, and to abolish submarines. In addition the proposals agreed to the abolition of heavy tanks, but deemed light tanks as

"a protection for human life which it would be impossible to surrender"; favored 105-mm as the maximum size for mobile artillery, instead of the 155-mm usually discussed; suggested a scaling down of aircraft to the size of Great Britain's force (which he said was only the fifth largest in the world) and then after such scaling to apply a 33 1/3 reduction to all military air forces. Regarding effectives he was willing to let Germany reduce her enlistment period provided the number of men is decreased accordingly.

Although the French proposal emphasizes the political rather than technical side of arms limitation, naval observers see in the Memorandum of the French Government explaining the plan a stand on two points which are directly contrary to American views.

These are: first a declaration that reduction of naval tonnage should be based on existing strengths rather than treaty allowances and second an endorsement of the idea advanced by the British for reduction in size and armament of capital ships. Interest in the other proposals of the French, which are set forth in more detail and in more definite language, has overshadowed these planks of the plan, but a careful reading of the Memorandum leaves no doubt that they are contained in the text of the French communication, which has not yet been made public.

Possibility of an Anglo-French onslaught for naval reduction by size of vessel and tonnage limitation based on existing fleets is seen from the French memorandum. It is stated that "principal reductions should be effected in those categories of vessels which have been recognized as the most offensive, by means of the qualitative reduction of the characteristics at present fixed for certain types of war vessels. As regards quantitative reductions, under the terms of the Hoover proposal (the naval armaments have grown up in mutual relation to one another), it will be desirable to look for real and positive reductions of tonnages while leaving this relativity as it stands."

"Consequently," the memorandum continues, " * * * the uniform percentage of reduction to be accepted should apply to the aggregate tonnages declared in 1931 by the different naval powers in reply to the questionnaire of the Council of the League as to the position of their armaments."

This is taken to mean that the comparison (Please turn to Back Page)

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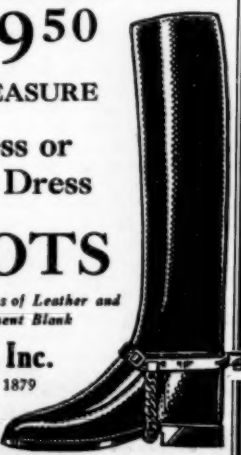
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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Budget Bureau completes service budgets, retaining recommendations for present personnel strength; New heavy cruiser Indianapolis completes trial tests; Analysis of effect of election on service committees in Congress; List of candidates found qualified for promotion to warrant grades in the Navy; Coach E. E. "Rip" Miller tells of the training of Navy team; Names of retired enlisted men of the Army promoted under the War Rank Act; Results of small arms target practice for 1931-32 in the Coast Guard.

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

Army Annual Reports

(Continued from First Page)

of Camp Knox, scale 1:5000. A special edition of the map of Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., was prepared, and a training map of Des Moines and vicinity, Iowa, was initiated, the field work of which was executed by the Geological Survey. Special maps were prepared of Camp Stephen D. Little, Ft. McIntosh, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Tex., and special operations maps for the 1st Cavalry Division, 2d Division, 4th Brigade, and 25th Infantry, for use in 1932 maneuvers, together with ten tactical map quadrangles in the 8th Corps Area which were compiled and reproduced during the year.

Hawaiian Department

Operations consisted in the operation of the field lithographic reproduction plant to meet the requirements of the Department in the drafting of maps, plans and charts, and in the storage and issue of maps and charts for military use. A party of the 3d Engineers has surveyed and placed monuments for the boundaries of government reservations in the Hawaiian Islands, the maps of the following reservations have been completed: Waimanalo, Red Hill, Schofield Barracks, Puu o Napoie, Round Top, Fort Ruger, Sugar Loaf.

Philippine Department

The survey troops consisting of Company B, 14th Engineers (PS) moved to the east coast of Luzon Nov. 1, 1931, for undertaking the survey of the Baler area, consisting of an area of 420 square miles. Twenty-five triangulation stations and 10 supplementary triangulation stations were established. Eight field sheets were plotted from aerial photographs.

Aerial Survey Development

The Engineer Detachment at Wright Field conducted, in cooperation with the Air Corps, development and experimental work and tests, including problems of aerial mapping; tests and calibration of new 5-lens mapping cameras; tests of photographic film and paper; the design and test of new equipment; and experimental work in and development of methods of rapid ground control and utilization of air photographs in military mapping. During the year purchase was made of a Hughs-Hoff aerocartograph, and instrument designed and constructed in Germany, by the use of which accurate maps may be made from aerial photographs, and which it is expected will materially reduce the field work and cost of areas mapped by its use.

Special Educational Details:

Foreign Institutions—Five officers were in attendance at Oxford University, during the year, all by virtue of Rhodes Scholarship awards. Two officers were in their first year of attendance, one in the second and one in the third. During the year two officers were making studies of European Hydraulic Research methods, under John R. Freeman Traveling Scholarship awards by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Procurement Planning

The carrying on of plans to provide for industrial mobilization necessary to meet the war time requirements of Engineer Supplies, progress satisfactorily.jects: (1) strategic raw materials, jute,

Studies were made on the following subsistal, mica, rubber, shellac, and silk; (2) production capacity, transits, levels, compasses, clinometers, alidades, and drawing instruments; (3) location of depots; and (4) boundaries of procurement districts and power zones. On June 30 the procurement plans for the 4,358 items, for which the Corps of Engineers is responsible, were 98.93 per cent complete.

Quartermaster General

Extracts from the annual report of the Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. John L. Dewitt, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932.

Assignment of officers to duty in accordance with their special qualifications has proven most satisfactory and has resulted in increased efficiency in service to troops and in the performance of the varied duties assigned to the Corps. The increased efficiency of service rendered has been reflected in higher efficiency ratings in general of the commissioned personnel of the Corps.

The experiences of the fiscal year just closed have demonstrated (as was the case during the fiscal year 1931) that the primary requirement of the Quartermaster Corps now and for some time to come is and will be that of commissioned personnel. * * * There is no branch of the service where an officer is called upon to perform a greater variety of duty, or to meet a greater variety of situations, than in the Quartermaster Corps; therefore, an officer performing these duties must be healthy in body, mentally alert, energetic, enthusiastic, resourceful, and willing and ready at all times to give his best in service to his command or unit. The officers detailed in the Corps during the past two years have fulfilled every requirement in the performance of their Quartermaster duties, as was to be expected in view of their previous records as Line officers.

Mobilization Planning

Under directions of the Secretary of War there have been prepared and submitted to The Adjutant General three important War Department regulations covering the transportation, shelter and supply of troops during mobilization. The regulations governing transportation, which have to do with the movement of supplies and troops in the zone of the interior were revised and published under date of March 14, 1932. The regulations governing shelter and supply have been completed and submitted to the Adjutant General. These regulations constitute a distinct step forward in preparation for mobilization.

In accordance with instructions from The Secretary of War to bring Quartermaster Corps tables of organization up-to-date, work was undertaken during the past year on the reorganization and redesignation of all Quartermaster Corps units for the theater of operations. This has involved the preparation of fifty-eight tables organizations, peace and war. Work on these tables is nearing completion and they will be forwarded to The Adjutant General for approval in the month of July. This grouping will result in a unity of command, better administration and maximum efficiency in operation and supply. As an illustration of this regrouping and consolidation, where there were previously 149 Quartermaster Corps organizations, including the complement of communication zone troops, under separate commands, with a type field army, this number has been reduced to 29 organizations and each under the command of the Senior Quartermaster. In the mobilization of Quartermaster Corps units to meet the 6 Field Army Plan, this regrouping and consolidation will result in a saving of approximately 50,000 officers and men required with and to support this force in the field.

Work has started on the reconstitution of certain active and inactive Quartermaster Corps units assigned to the first 6 regular Infantry Divisions and the 1st and 2nd Cavalry divisions. In addition 3 active field bakery companies will be reconstituted and brought up to war strength, providing for the bakery requirements of three peace strength Army Corps. It is expected that this study will be completed in the near future.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. Thomas E. Roderick, Inf, commanding Company B, 1st Bn., 38th Infantry, Ft. Sill, Okla., whose company won the Wickham Cup for turning in the highest average score per man in rifle practice.

Lt. S. C. Linholm, USCG, who attained the highest individual score with the rifle in the Coast Guard practice for 1931-32.

The following non-commissioned officers whose squads have been selected to represent their organization on the Chief of Infantry's Combat Team:

Cpl. William A. Farrow, Co. A, 1st Bn., 4th Infantry.

Cpl. Claude E. Greathouse, Co. E, 2nd Bn., 4th Infantry.

Cpl. Roy L. Ogden, Co. I, 3rd Bn., 4th Infantry.

Cpl. Charles F. Pemberton, Co. C, 7th Infantry.

Cpl. Ferdinand D. Orendorf, Co. G, 12th Infantry.

Cpl. William F. Morgan, Co. I, 16th Infantry.

Training

The small percentage of officers of the Quartermaster Corps graduated from the General Service Schools is reflected in a scarcity of officers of the Quartermaster Corps available to The Quartermaster General for his more important assignments and indicates the desirability of granting the privileges of attendance at these schools to a greater number of Quartermaster Corps officers in the future.

Procurement

Metal meat platters and metal water pitchers are being studied with a view to their being adopted as standards, to be issued in lieu of like china items, which experience has shown to be expensive because of frequent breakage. Studies are now being made looking toward the adoption of standard commercial china as used by hotels and restaurants, in lieu of the heavier, special china now issued by the Quartermaster Corps. Additional study is also being made of the possibility of using cooking utensils for permanent kitchen use of a design similar to that used in hotels and restaurants.

Former war procurement plans for motor vehicles provided for the procurement of complete commercial vehicles with the exception of trucks of 3-ton capacity or greater. The procurement plans for these heavier trucks contemplated the purchase of commercial assemblies and units by the Quartermaster Corps and the assembling of the completed trucks by selected truck producers. The war procurement plans now provide for the entire procurement to be of completely assembled vehicles.

The revision of the procurement plan for horses and mules is practically completed. Surveys for the local exploitation of remounts have been completed in all Corps Areas. The consolidation of these surveys by this office indicates the availability of eighty-seven thousand conditioned animals for assignment to Regular Army and National Guard units in an emergency.

The procurement of duck in the event of a major emergency presents a serious problem and much study has been given to possible substitutes. One of the results of this study is the preparation of a specification for flat duck as a substitute, which was submitted to the Federal Specifications Board, and is now in the hands of industry for their comments.

Canvas impregnated with thikol under pressure was found by the Bureau of Standards, in laboratory tests, to possess all the physical properties of sole leather, with the result that one hundred pairs of shoes equipped with one substitute sole and one leather sole are now undergoing test, which will be completed during the F.Y.1933. If the field test bears out the laboratory tests, and the substitute sole is finally approved, 8,000,000 (Continued on Next Page)



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Ar. Cincinnati		8:45 AM
Ar. Lexington	(CST)	8:15 AM
Ar. Louisville		10:50 AM
Ar. Indianapolis (Big 4 Ry.)		10:45 AM
Ar. Chicago		3:00 PM
Ar. St. Louis		4:45 PM

EASTBOUND

Lv. St. Louis (Big 4 Ry.)	(CST)	9:04 AM
Lv. Chicago		10:05 AM
Lv. Indianapolis		2:10 PM
Lv. Louisville (C. & O. Ry.)		1:30 PM
Lv. Lexington		4:05 PM
Lv. Cincinnati	(EST)	6:01 PM
Ar. Norfolk		11:30 AM
Ar. Washington		8:30 AM

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Army Annual Reports

(Continued from Preceding Page)

hides now carried as Quartermaster requirements for shoe soles will not be essential during war time. In the past, the only composition sole which offered promise as a substitute for leather was a rubber composition which cannot be considered for use during an emergency as rubber is also a strategic raw material.

No funds will be available during the F.Y. 1933 for continuing experimental work at the Bureau of Standards.

Foods

As a result of numerous complaints on the part of station and organization commanders, this office made a study of the present issue bacon as a ration component. It has been found that issue bacon is being used by organizations for seasoning and garnishing only. . . .

It is the opinion of this office that issue bacon should be eliminated from the garrison ration for all stations within the continental limits of the United States, and that a sugar box cured bacon be substituted therefor. The present issue bacon can be retained as a ration article for the Philippine, Hawaiian and Panama Canal Departments and for the Defense Reserve. This will be included in a separate report which is being rendered with recommendations for a new garrison ration.

During the past fiscal year attention was given to the method of shipping roasted and ground coffee from supply points to consuming posts and stations. It was developed that requisitions from certain corps areas called for quantities in excess of current needs. As roasted and ground coffee unless properly packed is a highly perishable article and loses its strength rapidly, steps were taken to correct this condition by reducing the requisition period, shipping the coffee in smaller size containers (containers were changed from 75 pounds to 50 pounds). Experiments have been made in using moisture treated crepe paper liners, and arrangements made for shipments every 10 days or less, if so desired. A study is being made of a container that is purported to be air and moisture proof and if a suitable one can be developed which can be procured at a reasonable cost this method of packing will be adopted.

The ideal method of supplying troops with fresh coffee would be shipping it to the stations in the roasted bean at

frequent intervals and grinding one or two days' supply at a time in the local commissary. This, however, would involve the installation of grinders for which there are no funds available. In the meantime, a study is being made to determine the effect of age or storage on roasted and ground coffee.

Revised Sales List

A revised sales list has been prepared. It will include the addition of many articles now purchased by organizations as "exceptional articles," which under present regulations, are not required to conform to Federal Specifications. This procedure, together with a proposed change to the regulations, will insure the purchase by organizations of specification articles and discontinue a practice, which has grown to a considerable extent, of purchasing products below standard. The revised list will also provide for prompt turnover periods of sales articles running from one to three months, according to the perishable nature of the article and probable demands and thus lessen chances of deterioration as well as over storage.

Oleomargarine

The prohibition against the purchase of oleomargarine for other than cooking purposes except to supply an expressed preference therefor or for use where climatic or other conditions render the use of butter impractical, which was contained in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 has been retained for the fiscal year 1933. Oleomargarine is both a ration article, which may be purchased tax free for Army use, and sales article, which as such requires the payment of a tax. It has been found impracticable to carry this article in stock at two different prices. Recommendation has been made to remove oleomargarine from the authorized sales list, and pending a proposed recommendation to discontinue oleomargarine as a ration article that it not be carried in stock at posts, camps, and stations.

Clothing and Equipment

The new woolen uniform for enlisted men (O. D. serge coat and lighter shade O. D. elastic breeches) is now a reality. Each enlisted man, in sections where the woolen uniform is worn, will receive one of these new uniforms in the size that he should wear, determined by trying on sample uniforms. In order that the distribution of these uniforms may be accomplished promptly and smoothly, a schedule has been devised for furnishing tryon sets to each army post, the completed garments for the men to be furnished each organization within a specified time. This schedule, when completed, will have every enlisted man in the United States, who needs one of these uniforms, equipped with one by Sept. 30, 1933.

In the adoption of a roll collar cotton and woolen uniform for enlisted men it was found necessary to provide more sizes so as to give a fit to enlisted men without excessive alteration. In the old style uniform there were carried in stock 18 sizes of breeches and coats, whereas, in the new style (roll collar) there will be available 36 sizes of breeches and 34 sizes of coats. These sizes were developed from extensive research as to present day measurements of enlisted men of the various arms of the service in different territorial localities.

The new cotton khaki uniform authorized for issue (one uniform each to troops in the United States and two each to troops in the tropics) has been received by the army with extreme satisfaction. A particularly satisfactory result, in connection with the new cotton khaki uniform is the fastness of dye and practical absence of shrinkage. The results are obtained for the first time in American manufacture of this type of cloth.

Chief of Field Artillery

Extracts from the annual report of Maj. Gen. H. G. Bishop, Chief of Field Artillery, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:

War experience and extended service

tests indicate that field artillery troops must be armed to a limited extent with automatic rifles, in addition to machine guns, for local defense, principally of columns, against aerial attack. The rifle used for this purpose should be the same as that adopted for the infantry. Pending development by the infantry of a suitable rifle and final decision in this matter, recommendation has been made to continue the use of the Browning automatic rifle.

Infantry Accompanying Gun

The objectives of an accompanying gun for infantry support by the field artillery are many and varied, but may be grouped into two general classes—stationary and fleeting, important examples of which are machine gun nests and tanks. Objectives of the first class demand curved fire, the other class requires flat trajectory fire.

Unfortunately, the art and science of ballistics and gun construction have not yet reached the stage of development where these conflicting fire characteristics can be combined successfully in a single weapon, although this problem continues to be under study.

It is, therefore, necessary that, until this problem is solved, efforts be directed toward procuring a satisfactory weapon for each of these two fire missions and determining a satisfactory organization for their use.

Infantry Division Artillery

The large stock of 75 mm French guns, now in reserve and whose use would be required in the early stages of a major mobilization, has necessitated efforts to modernize their carriages.

Two methods have been evolved—the first, which is purely a makeshift and to be used only to the necessary extent in case time is an essential factor, consists in replacing the present wooden wheels with light commercial pneumatic tired truck wheels and providing a firing base for use in action. This enables the gun to be transported at high speed on its own running gear, but does not increase its crank traverse field of fire.

A truck-drawn battery of these guns, equipped with pneumatic tires and trail hand spikes, is now being tested by the Field Artillery Board. A pilot carriage similar to the above is being manufactured for the 75 mm gun, M1917 (British) of which there is an appreciable number in reserve.

The second method, which is more expensive and would require more time for the transformation, consists in a design, now under way, of an entirely new un-

der-carriage with split-trail and new running gear, giving the gun not only the desirable high speed, but a crank traverse of 75°.

A pilot carriage with modern improvements is contemplated for the 105 mm howitzer, M2, in the Fiscal Year 1934.

The new 155 mm gun-8" howitzer carriage, T2, is receiving extensive test at Aberdeen Proving Ground. The manufacture of a battery of these carriages is contemplated in the Fiscal Year 1934.

Artillery for Mechanized Cavalry
The directive of the Chief of Staff relating to mechanized cavalry states: "Field Artillery must be prepared to support such a force with units especially organized and equipped to accompany it."

Supporting artillery, in its operation is of two classes: First, that which supports by fire without changing position, except by relatively long bounds; and second, that artillery which actually accompanies the assaulting troops, halting as may be necessary to deliver bursts of fire, but keeping in actual physical contact with the assault wave.

Existing portee and truck-drawn field artillery is filling the requirements of experimentation in the first-class of supporting artillery.

Experimentation and development are required for the second-class, but ideas on the types of fire missions required for this class are not as yet fully crystallized.

Such accompanying artillery should be mounted on self-propelled vehicles whose mobility is equal to that of the cavalry vehicles which it is to accompany.

The additional characteristics of such a prime mover depend upon the weapon, or weapons, selected, which in turn depend upon the fire missions which are still open to evaluation.

Possible fire missions are visualized sufficiently and enough is known of the characteristics of the 75 mm pack howitzer and the 81 mm Stokes-Brandt mortar to warrant concurrent experimentation of these weapons for these purposes, and action to that end has been initiated.

Motor Transportation
Due to the continuous and rapid improvement in motor transport and lack of funds for test purposes, this subject is still somewhat unsettled. In an attempt to clarify the situation, and as the result of service tests, the Chief of Field Artillery has made several recommendations which can be summarized as follows:

Truck-drawn transport is satisfactory
(Continued on Next Page)

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Army Annual Reports

(Continued from Preceding Page)

for medium and heavy artillery and for GHQ reserve light artillery (excluding pack artillery), providing the most mobile of the trucks available are used.

Front-wheel-drive, in addition to rear-wheel-drive, is highly desirable, if not essential, in this class of transport.

Recommendations have been made to equip single batteries of all classes of medium and heavy artillery with suitable motor transport for extended service test.

Motor transport for division light artillery now appears practicable.

The service test of the light truck-drawn battery is now under way. By the close of the Fiscal Year 1933, the determination of suitable types of motor equipment to meet all requirements of the Field Artillery should be approaching a solution.

Summary

Field Artillery Training has been carefully planned and carried out. Demands made for the training of civilian components were met by all concerned.

The 81-mm. Stokes-Brandt mortar has been recommended for standardization as an accompanying gun for Field Artillery. The results of tests for the 37-mm. gun for flat trajectory have warranted the recommendations for a formation of a battery composed of these two weapons for services tests as accompanying artillery.

All active pack artillery has been equipped with the new 75-mm. howitzer, M1.

Improved bearings have been provided for one 155-mm. gun carriage, M1918, which appear to permit a satisfactory rate of speed. A similar project is under way for the 240-mm. howitzer material.

Preliminary firing tests of a new 15-pound high explosive shell for 75-mm. gun, M1, indicate that this projectile can be fired in 75-mm. guns, models, 1897, 1916, 1917, with a maximum range of approximately 13,500 yards.

Issue of new radio sets has been made to all active units.

Chief of Chemical Warfare

Extracts from the annual report of Maj. Gen. H. L. Gilchrist, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:

General

The Chemical Warfare Service is now represented by Chemical Warfare Officers in every Department, Corps Area and Division, and in five Service Schools. The strength of Chemical Warfare personnel at these establishments is necessarily limited. Much real work, nevertheless, has been accomplished, regardless of this handicap.

This Service must be able to keep abreast with all developments of science adaptable to chemical warfare, and it is of the greatest importance that the various branches of the military establishment be trained and instructed in these latest developments immediately upon adoption. If, therefore, the Chemical Warfare Service is expected to accomplish this mission, an increase in both commissioned and enlisted personnel should be provided. While it is realized that it is most difficult at this time to obtain additional commissioned personnel, due to the efforts of some to reduce the number of commissioned officers of the Army, nevertheless some effort at least should be made to secure an increase in the enlisted personnel for this Service.

While this matter has been taken up in previous reports, I have in mind particularly the training requirements. The country at the present time has a definite military policy in which the development and training of the National

Guard and Organized Reserve components of the Army of the United States, the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C., are specifically stressed. With the limited available personnel and their increased activities, due to this policy, it is becoming extremely difficult for this service to carry out its mission of training the entire Army in chemical warfare.

Training

A great improvement has been noted in the training of the Regular Army personnel in chemical warfare. In my opinion this improvement is due largely to the increased number of officers who are graduates of the Chemical Warfare School, and who are now being used as instructors in chemical warfare matters in the various organizations. For this reason, therefore, it is apparent that a larger number of officers of high rank should be detailed for the Field Officers' Course at the Chemical Warfare School. It is to be regretted that so few have had chemical warfare training. As a result a proper estimate of the value of chemicals and smoke in carrying out the missions of the different arms is not appreciated. In this connection it is gratifying to note, however, that the number of field officers attending the courses during the past year has been greatly increased notwithstanding that there was a slight decrease in the total number of students detailed to the School.

Since the establishment of the School in 1921, 1335 officers and 318 enlisted men have graduated. Of this number, 650 officers and 171 enlisted men were from the Navy, thus indicating the value placed upon the School by Naval authorities.

It is interesting to note that for the first time in a number of years Army graduates outnumber those from the Navy.

The strength of the Regiment (1st Chemical Regiment) is so small at the present time that after deducting the number of men required for post special duty and Regimental overhead, sufficient men are not available to organize a war-strength company in order to demonstrate its use.

Reserves

Training of Chemical Warfare Reserve Officers has shown considerable progress during the year. The opportunity for active duty training was extended to those officers who had received no previous training, and officers were not ordered to active duty who had received training within the past three years, except those desired as instructors. Training on an inactive status by conferences and extension courses has been carried out in order to prepare each Reserve Officer for the duty to which assigned. A special training schedule was provided for the summer camp of the 401st Chemical Field Laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal.

The course of instruction inaugurated last year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the purpose of furnishing progressive and pertinent training of Reserve Officers of the Arm and Service Group with technical assignments, supplementing thereby training available through extension courses and active duty training at Edgewood Arsenal and other Chemical Warfare training centers, proved so successful that it is being repeated this year.

I believe the establishment of this course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been the most outstanding achievement of the Chemical Warfare Service in its plans for the training of technical officers of the Chemical Warfare Reserve Corps, and it is hoped that next year similar courses can be established in one of the Mid-west scientific colleges, as well as in one on the Pacific Coast.

Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot
During the past year the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service presented to The Adjutant General a study outlining the alarming conditions concerning the facilities for storage of chemical warfare and Ordnance munitions at the Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot.

This project has been incorporated in the advanced planning program covering the construction requirements of the War Department for the next eight

years, but its consummation is doubtful. It is believed that this project merits immediate consideration, and it should be borne in mind that we are fortunate indeed in having so few accidents through the years in which the present condition has existed. It is most certainly inimical to the best interests of the Government to continue this dangerous and serious hazard to personnel and property at Edgewood Arsenal, and it is urgently requested that corrective steps be taken at the earliest practicable date.

Recommendations

That the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service be increased.

That the name "Chemical Warfare Service" be changed to "Chemical Corps."

That every effort be made by the different arms and services to fill their quotas at the various courses at the Chemical Warfare School.

That the enlisted strength of the companies in foreign departments be increased at the earliest practicable time.

That the allowance of chemical munitions for training of the National Guard be increased to equal that now prescribed for the Regular Army.

That the National Guard be encouraged to send more students to the Chemical Warfare School.

That the National Guard be encouraged to provide more gas masks for their troops.

That immediate steps be taken to authorize a Construction Project to provide safe and adequate storage and administration facilities at the Edgewood Chemical Warfare Depot.

That construction of quarters for permanent and student officers at Edgewood Arsenal be authorized.

That funds to operate the Hawaiian Chemical Warfare Depot be increased to \$7,850 per year, and that a Construction Project to provide proper storage facilities at this depot be initiated.

Chief of Chaplains

Extracts from the annual report of Chaplain J. E. Yates, Chief of Chaplains, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:

This office has continued to function with a personnel of three commissioned and four warrant officers in spite of the fact that its activities were somewhat expanded during the year by the addition of an historical section and by a greater emphasis upon representation of the corps at annual denominational conventions. The functions of the office are distributed under Plans, Personnel, and Publicity.

a. Plans: (1) A careful study of tables of organization is in progress with a view to the fitting of chaplains in the field to tactical units both for administrative as well as for professional duties.

(2) The program for the expansion of the corps in the event of a national military emergency is also given study and mobilization plans perfected.

(3) Training schedules and courses are formulated and revised having in mind the increased efficiency of both the regular and the reserve chaplains.

(4) The components of the chaplain's field and office equipment have been carefully considered and recommendations made with the result that some important additions have been authorized by the War Department during the past year.

Chaplains' Association

The Chaplains' Association of the Army of the United States is an auxiliary agency of the chaplaincy which is of increasing value in maintaining a wholesome esprit de corps. Composed as it is of members of many religious denominations and also of chaplains of the three components of the military service, the Association tends to encourage a high degree of fraternity of interest which is most pronounced at times of conferences and annual gatherings. Nor can it be overlooked that an organization such as this means much towards keeping aglow that sound patriotic fervor so necessary in a day when many are openly and covertly attacking our fundamental national policies.

The Chaplains' School

Although the service school for chaplains at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is still inactive, due to the normally low replacement rate of the corps, a training nucleus is retained there whose prime function in peace time is the preparation and revision of extension courses for the branch. This duty has been performed by the two officers on this detail with thoroughness and efficiency, although these officers are carrying on full chaplain activities for the Catholic and Protestant personnel of the Fort Leavenworth garrison.

Under the provisions of Section 127a, National Defense Act as amended, and by the aid of tuition scholarships made available by the University of Chicago, four chaplains were enabled to pursue post graduate courses at that institution during the last school year. Three of these chaplains were the new appointees, and the fourth a chaplain with sixteen years service. All completed the approved courses in a satisfactory manner and one was able to earn the degree of Master of Arts. This was the first year under the new training plan and the results accomplished seem to give ample justification for its continuance.

There has been a steadily increasing interest in the extension course work of the Chaplains' Section of the Army Extension School. Several subcourses have been revised during the year and others are now in process of revision.

Clerical Help

It is the consensus of opinion of all chaplains that tables of organization should be so amended as to provide for each chaplain one or more enlisted assistants who are qualified to do the routine clerical work of his office, thus liberating him for the solution of his own peculiar professional problems. These assistants should be of such calibre or promise as to merit a high specialist rating, and such merit should be recognized by an appropriate non-commissioned grade as the importance of the position may demand.

Chapels

Suitable places for religious worship on army posts are absolutely necessary for the effectiveness of the chaplain's work. While chaplains are in complete accord with the priority given troop housing and hospitalization, they strongly believe that chapel construction should be given every possible consideration. The lack of adequate and suitable chapel facilities is a serious handicap which at times becomes a large factor in the continued efficiency of chaplains. Although no new chapels have been erected, remodeling and improvements of several buildings have been accomplished during the year. Of these, improvements at Luke Field, T. H., Schofield Barracks, T. H., and Fort William McKinley, P. I., are especially mentioned. One building housing chapel, library, and motion picture equipment was destroyed by fire.

Chief of Infantry Report

Extracts from the annual report of Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932:

Personnel Selection

The present method of selection of officers to be recommended for vacancies occurring on foreign service, in all grades, has proved to be very satisfactory. The establishment of the normal tour of two years for all foreign service details appears to be producing a favorable reaction from Infantry officers in their assignments to foreign service garrisons which were of three years' duration.

Under the present policy of this office governing selections both as to qualifications and numbers of Infantry officers to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, (Please turn to Page 232)

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THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

USS Indianapolis Commissioned

The heavy cruiser Indianapolis was placed in commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Nov. 15, by the Commandant of the 4th Naval District, Rear Adm. Lucius Bostwick, USN, she is commanded by Capt. John M. Smeallie, USN.

The Indianapolis, which was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., is the first of the vessels authorized in the building program of Feb. 13, 1929, to be laid down and completed since the London Treaty.

The dimensions of the cruiser are: Length overall 610 feet, extreme beam 66 feet, displacement 10,000 tons, calibre of largest guns 8-inch, complement 551 men. She has a designed speed of 33 knots and will carry four planes.

During the ceremony of the commissioning, all officers and crew in full dress, were assembled on the quarter-deck. The Commandant received the ship from her builders and ordered the national ensign to be hoisted at the flagstaff and the commission pennant at the masthead. The Indianapolis was then turned over to Captain Smeallie who, after reading his orders from the Navy Department to command the cruiser, gave the order "Set the watch."

Captain Smeallie was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1886, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York in 1901. During the World War he served as navigating officer of the USS Florida, battleship, while that vessel was attached to the Sixth Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet, and later served as executive officer of the Florida. Before he reported in the Bureau of Navigation as Assistant Detail Officer, in 1929, he had served in command of a destroyer division of the Asiatic Fleet. He reported for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Indianapolis, in July 1932.

Commander Paul H. Bastedo, USN, executive officer of the Indianapolis, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1887, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York in 1904. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service during the World War. Commander Bastedo was assigned to duty as Assistant Director of Naval Communications, Navy Department, in June 1929, and served in that capacity until June of this year when he reported for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Indianapolis.

Comdr. Francis S. Craven, USN, navigator of the Indianapolis, was born in Pittsford, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1890, and was appointed to the Naval Academy by the President of the United States in 1907. During the World War, he served in the USS Melville, destroyer tender, based at Queenstown, Ireland. Before reporting for duty in the Indianapolis, he was attached to the Division of Fleet Training, Navy Department.

Other officers attached to the Indianapolis are: Lt. Comdr. Archie E. Glann, Lt. Comdr. Peter K. Fischler, Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Thorndhill, Lt. Comdr. Jeffrey C. Metzel, Lt. Harry F. Carlson, Lt. Lannis A. Parker, Lt. Henry S. Dunbar, Jr., Lt. Herbert G. Hopwood, Lt. Willis N. Rogers, Lt. Louis N. Miller, Lt. William J. Mullins.

Lt. (jg) Frank E. Deam, Lt. (jg) Bertrand D. Quinn, Lt. (jg) Wilfred B. Goulett, Lt. (jg) John D. Sweeney, Lt. (jg) John C. S. McKillip, Lt. (jg) Perry K. Jeanes, Lt. (jg) Thomas J. Flynn, Lt. (jg) Joseph T. Hazen, Lt. (jg) Blinn Van Mater, Lt. (jg) Harry E. Sears.

Ens. Scarritt Adams, Ens. Robert F. Jennings, Ens. James K. Adkins, Ens. Francis M. Carter, Ens. Walter M. Foster, Ens. Russell C. Williams, Ens. George S. Wilson, Ens. Alfred B. Metzger, Ens. Louis A. Bryan, Ens. Joseph B.

Davis, Ens. William R. Franklin, Ens. Jacob A. Lark, Ens. Joseph J. Loughlin, Ens. Richard S. Mandelkorn, Ens. Charles J. Odend'hal, Jr.

Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Hooten, SC, Lt. Comdr. Charles P. Archambeault, MC, Lt. (jg) Clifford E. Allen, DC, Lt. Comdr. Clinton A. Neyman, ChC.

Chief Bosn. Edward J. Heil, Chief Gunner Richard L. Reuling, Chief Machinist Elmo C. Lake, Chief Mach. George J. Blessing, Chief Mach. James D. Goff, Chief Elec. John E. Melmberg, Radio Elec. James W. Anderson, Elec. Alex. Lagodzinski, Chief Carp. Harold F. McCarty, Chief Pay Clerk Walter W. Metcalf, Chief Pay Clerk Oscar H. Weyel.

Navy Day in Hawaii

Schofield Barracks, T. H.—Maj. Gen. Albert K. Bowley, commanding general of Schofield Barracks, was host to Adm. Yates Stirling and many other distinguished guests in celebration of Navy Day, Oct. 27.

General Bowley greeted Admiral Stirling at the reviewing stand.

"Admiral Stirling," he said, "it is a great pleasure to welcome you and your comrades of the navy who are present with us this afternoon. It is a privilege for the troops of the Hawaiian division and the air corps to show by this review the esteem and respect which all ranks, arms, and branches of the United States Army feel for the Navy. As the division commander I wish particularly to acknowledge the generous cooperation and singleness of purpose which have always been shown towards the army by you and your command, and to assure you the army will always strive to reciprocate in spirit and in act."

The troops were already drawn up in their formations prior to the march past and as General Bowley rode forward, his division was presented him. He then faced the reviewing stand and presented his command, the largest in the United States Army, to his distinguished guest. He then led the troops past in review.

After the impressive display was ended Admiral Stirling turned to General Bowley and said:

"I cannot adequately express to you in words how very deeply we of the Navy feel for the great honor of this review. Every navy man has been thrilled by the sight of the splendid precision and immaculate appearance of your troops today. We are proud of our sister service, and I can assure you that your kind words of welcome and confidence are equally reciprocated by the navy. I want to thank you, General Bowley, and you, General Wells, for this touching tribute from our gallant army to our silent navy."

Among the distinguished guests in the reviewing stand were Mrs. Stirling, Adm. and Mrs. Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Horne, Capt. and Mrs. Cooke and Mme. Faure, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Walnwright, Capt. and Mrs. Willson, Capt. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hall, USMC, Capt. Baylis, Mrs. Smith, Acting Governor and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dillingham, Gen. and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Bowley, Gen. Abernethy, Gen. and Mrs. Helmick, Mrs. Gowen, Col. and Mrs. Fair, Col. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Greely.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chamouut—Arrive Honolulu Nov. 24; leave Nov. 25, arrive Guam Dec. 6; leave Dec. 7, arrive Manila Dec. 12; leave Jan. 12, 1933, arrive Guam Jan. 17; leave Jan. 18, arrive Honolulu Jan. 27; leave Jan. 28, arrive Mare Island Feb. 4; leave San Francisco about Feb. 16 for regular trip to East Coast.

Henderson—Leave San Pedro, Calif., Nov. 19, arrive San Diego, Calif., Nov. 20; leave Nov. 21, arrive Corinto Nov. 29; leave Nov. 29, arrive Canal Zone Dec. 1; leave Dec. 3, arrive Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10.

Kittery—Will make next trip to West Indies Dec. 7.

Sunnyvale Naval Air Station

Rapid progress is being made by the Navy Department in the construction of buildings and utilities at the new Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale, Calif. The site of 1,000 acres was selected by a special board of officers appointed by the direction of Congress and title to the land was transferred to the Navy Department on Oct. 20, 1931, without cost to the Government. The location is at the southerly end of San Francisco Bay about 35 miles from the city of San Francisco and 10 miles from San Jose, Calif.

Within four days after formal acceptance of the site by the Secretary of the Navy, notices to proceed were issued on the three major contracts for the airship hangar. This structure which is the outstanding feature of the station, both from the standpoints of size and cost, is 1,133 feet long, 308 feet wide and 194 feet high. It is designed to house a theoretical airship of 11,000,000 cubic feet volumetric capacity. The USS Macon which is expected to be assigned to Sunnyvale has a capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet. Seven football playing fields could be laid out on the floor of this hangar and roughly, it would contain four city blocks 16 stories high. As a further illustration of its immensity, it has been estimated that an assembly of nearly 100,000 persons could be seated within its walls. The hangar frame is of structural steel arches covered with asbestos protected metal and built up roofing. The floor is of concrete. The end doors are of the "orange peel" type, electrically operated. Each door leaf weighs approximately 500 tons. Within the hangar, space is being developed for shops, offices, material, storage, air conditioned storage for gas cells and other essential similar purposes accessory for the maintenance, repair and operation of large airships.

The completed station will comprise many features additional to the hangar such as personnel and industrial buildings, helium storage and repurification structures and equipment, heating plant, sewerage and water supply systems, electric power, gas and telephone systems, roadways, tracks, and pavements, refrigeration plant, a mobile mooring mast, and airship mooring circles, etc. To date contracts totalling \$3,850,000 have been awarded for these and other features and much of the work is either now completed or rapidly approaching completion. Twenty-three contracts are now being actively prosecuted and a

force of some 500 men is employed at the site by the various construction firms. The total number of men who have been given employment on account of this project is of course much larger, when consideration is given to the factory and mill work, material production, transportation, etc., performed elsewhere. The project has undoubtedly contributed substantially to the relief of the unemployed. Rates of wages paid to the various workmen are the prevailing standards as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

Based upon present rates of progress it is expected that all of the principal buildings and utilities will be completed and ready for occupancy and use in the Spring of 1933 at which time formal commissioning will take place. Plans and specifications for the construction of this station are prepared by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department. The general layout of the station and the architectural and utility features of the buildings were given extensive study. Every effort has been made to incorporate in the plans the most modern ideas obtainable in order to secure a lighter-than-air station which in all respects will be consistent with the needs of the Navy. The work is under the general supervision of the Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, Rear Adm. G. W. Laws, USN, with Lt. Comdr. E. L. Marshall (CEC), USN, the Officer in Charge of Construction at the site.

To Command USS Macon

Orders were issued this week to Comdr. Alger H. Dressel, USN, Commanding Officer of the airship Akron detaching him from command about January 2, 1933, and detailing him to duty in connection with fitting out the Macon and in command when commissioned.

No definite date has been set as yet for the completion and commissioning of the new airship Macon now undergoing construction at Akron, Ohio. It is expected, however, that the Macon will be ready for her trials about March 1, 1933.

Orders were issued under the same date to Comdr. Frank C. McCord, USN, to relieve Comdr. Dressel upon the latter's detachment, as Commanding Officer of the Akron.

Commander Dressel has been in command of the Akron since June 22, 1932. Since June the airship has been undergoing a vigorous schedule of training of officers and men for the Macon.

GIEVES

21 Old Bond Street
LONDON—ENGLAND

NAVY OUTFITTERS

CHICAGO	Palmer House Hotel	Nov. 18th to 22nd
WASHINGTON	Hamilton Hotel	Nov. 24th to 29th
NORFOLK	Monticello Hotel	Nov. 30th to Dec. 2nd
ANNAPOLIS	Carvel Hall Hotel	Dec. 3rd to 10th
PHILADELPHIA	Bellevue Stratford Hotel	Dec. 11th to 16th
NEW YORK	Murray Hill Hotel	Dec. 17th to 22nd

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SPORT BRIEFS

Pittsburgh—Army will not be on the University of Pittsburgh's 1933 football schedule, it was announced here this week, but a game with Navy will be scheduled. Pitt has scheduled Navy for Oct. 14, 1933.

Schofield Barracks, T. H.—The 35th Infantry are holding their position as leaders of the Schofield Football League by the grace of luck. On Saturday, Oct. 15, the 7th place Staff team held them by superb defensive play to one touchdown. Final score 35th Infantry 7—Staff 0. Results of other games: 19th Infantry 27—3rd Engineers 6; 8th Field Artillery 13—11th Field Artillery 0; 13th Field Artillery 9—27th Infantry 0; 21st Infantry 13—Air Corps 6.

Annapolis—Capt. John W. Wilcox, jr., USN, Director of Athletics, U. S. Naval Academy, announced that Mr. E. F. Mohler, of Los Angeles, who coached the Navy baseball team in 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, has decided not to return to Annapolis for the 1933 season.

Lt. A. K. Doyle, USN, who coached the Fourth Class teams in 1931 and 1932, has been appointed officer representative and head coach of varsity baseball for the spring of 1933.

Lieutenant Doyle is a naval aviator attached to the Department of Engineering and Aeronautics. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1919 with the Class of 1920, one of the classes whose course was shortened to three years. He played first base on the Navy team in 1918 and second base in 1919.

Lieutenant Doyle will be assisted by Lt. F. W. Fenno, jr., Class of 1925, who played first base on the 1924 Navy team and center field in 1925. Lieutenant Fenno is an instructor in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Physics.

Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.—The First Infantry, perennial football champs of the Fort Francis E. Warren League, again proved their right to wear the crown when they defeated the Twentieth Infantry in a spirited fourth quarter rally in Warren Bowl, Nov. 6, by a 12-0 score playing off a previous scoreless tie.

Langley Field—A valiant band of Gold and Blue gridders under the tutelage of Capt. George Usher, rose to unexpected heights Nov. 13 as they combined a cleverly-screened aerial attack with a powerful rushing game to conquer a big and versatile Grey and Green eleven from Loyola University of Baltimore, by a 12 to 7 decision.

Selfridge Field, Mich.—The Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, doughboys and the Selfridge Field, Michigan, flyers, fought it out on the football field at Selfridge Field, the game ending in a 13 to 13 tie.

San Diego—The San Diego Marines took the San Diego State College for a 14 to 0 victory here Nov. 11. Several good individual runs featured the game. Lt. Alan Shapley, Marine quarterback, helping to give the fans a thrill.

New London, Conn.—Jones Field, the United States Coast Guard Academy's new stadium, named in honor of Henry Lloyd Jones, academy athlete, who was lost at sea five years ago on the annual cadet cruise, was dedicated Oct. 29, followed by a 13 to 0 defeat administered by the Rhode Island State College football team to the Coast Guard Academy cadets.

Ft. Sill, Okla.—The first of the monthly horse shows to be staged by the Animal Transport Department at the Field Artillery School has just been completed with Mrs. S. F. Little, and Lts. S. H. Fisher, R. I. Pride and J. M. Burdge as winners of their respective classes. The show was featured by an exhibition of Passage by the combination which won fifth place in the recent—Olympics—Capt. I. L. Kitts on American Lady.

Results in the various classes were as follows:

Class II, Novice jumpers—Lt. S. H. Fisher, (1) on Unknown; Mrs. L. J.

SERVICE SPORT NEWS

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army					Navy				
Beat Furman, 13-0.....	Oct. 1.....	Lost to William and Mary, 6-0			Beat Washington and Lee, 33-0				
Beat Carleton, 37-0.....	Oct. 8.....	Lost to Washington and Lee, 33-0			Lost to Ohio, 14-0				
Lost to Pittsburgh, 18-13.....	Oct. 15.....	Lost to Ohio, 14-0			Tied Princeton, 0-0				
Beat Yale, 20-0.....	Oct. 22.....	Lost to U. of Penn., 14-0			Beat Harvard, 46-0.....	Nov. 5.....	Lost to Columbia, 7-6		
Beat William and Mary, 33-0.....	Oct. 29.....	Lost to U. of Md., 28-7			Beat North Dakota State, 52-0.....	Nov. 12.....	Beat U. of Md., 28-7		

Standings

	Points scored	Scored by opponents	Games won	Games lost	Tie games	Season's percentage
Army	234	18	6	1	0	.857
Navy	67	48	2	4	1	.333

BALANCE OF SEASON

(Games at home unless otherwise indicated)

Army		Navy	
West Va. Wesleyan.....	Nov. 19.....	Notre Dame (at Cleveland)	
Notre Dame (at New York).....	Nov. 26.....	(No game scheduled)	

Army-Navy Game, Philadelphia, Dec. 3.

McNair, (2) on Here's How; Lt. F. H. Chaffee, (3) on Roamer, and Lt. T. M. Watlington, (4) on Royal Pride.

Class III, Students jumping—Lt. D. C. McNair, (1) on Triangle; Capt. J. E. Ray, (2) on Gordon; Lt. M. D. Taylor, (3) on Romona, and Lt. J. M. Burdge, (4) on Black Bottom.

Class IV, Ladies jumping—Mrs. S. F. Little, (1) on Havana; Mrs. D. S. Rumbough, (2) on Antelope; Mrs. L. J. McNair, (3) on Longfellow, and Mrs. D. S. Rumbough, (4) on Southern Gold.

Class V, Touch and out—Lt. J. M. Burdge, (1) on Black Bottom; Lt. C. H. Jark, (2) on Carlisle; Mrs. L. J. McNair, (3) on Longfellow, and Lt. F. J. Brown, (4) on Trooper.

San Diego—The Marine Base team is leading the Service Bowling league, with 15 wins and only one loss. The Naval Air Station is second with the USS Albatross and the USS Detroit tied for third.

Annapolis—Another victory was added to the list being accumulated by the Naval Academy soccer team here Nov. 16, when it defeated Gettysburg, 3-0.

West Point—Dean Academy, of Franklin, Mass., fell 7-6 before the Army's Piebe football team here Nov. 16.

Tientsin, China—In a match against Maj. O. T. Kirksey, MC, recently at the Tientsin Golf Club Capt. R. B. McClure, Inf., broke the course record. Captain McClure went around in 74 in this match—bogey for the course is 76. On his record breaking round he carded a 40 going out and a 34 coming in.

ACADEMY FOOTBALL

Football schedules have advanced to that point where Army, Navy, and Notre Dame now face each other in a traditional triangle. Army and Navy began playing each other in 1890, Army-Notre Dame 1913, and Navy-Notre Dame 1927. These three teams year in and year out represent one of the hardest fighting and most colorful groups in football.

It is interesting to note that the Army, Notre Dame, and Navy, schedules interlock with every section of the United States. One of the most difficult football schedules possible could be made up from among the 28 teams played by the three schools. For example, the following for a season: Pittsburgh, Southern California, Notre Dame, Army, Navy, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Northwestern. It is not often that the National Championship is found outside this group.

In spite of having lost several of its major games this season, Navy finds itself at this time in a position of unusual strength relative to Notre Dame. For the first time in a number of years the midshipmen are at full strength in spite of their difficult schedule.

Last Saturday Navy defeated by 28 to 7 practically the same Maryland team that turned the tables 6 to 0 in 1931.

Against Maryland this year Navy was able to make two touchdowns after the

game opened not more than 5 minutes of playing time apart. The same smooth offense that first appeared in the Columbia game rolled right through Maryland without difficulty. Navy has been a strong defensive team all season, but the difficult Rockne offense has lagged. Apparently, this late in the season it has arrived. At least Navy followers who witnessed Navy against Columbia and Maryland believe that Navy is going to cause trouble from now on.

The North Dakota State team, champion in its own North Central Conference, found that it was playing in a different league when it went up against the Army outfit Saturday, the Cadets running wild against the Bisons to chalk up their sixth victory of the season. The score was 52-0.

MONMOUTH OVERCOMES HANCOCK

Ft. Monmouth, N. J.—In a stirring, thrilling football game, Ft. Monmouth triumphed over Ft. Hancock for the first time in three years, by a score of 14 to 6, at the Red Bank High School Stadium, on Armistice Day. The 14 points were scored by two touchdowns and a safety. The greatest yardage was made by Freeman, Ft. Monmouth full back, in the first play of the second quarter, when Freeman received the ball on a faked pass and dashed 63 yards for a touchdown.

A neat forward accounted for another Ft. Monmouth tally when Mack fell into kick formation, and then tossed the pigskin five yards to Taylor who had slipped in back of the goal line of the opposing team. The two points came in the final session on a safety.

Ft. Hancock scored their lone tally in the third quarter when Metcalk broke through the Signal Corps line for 10 yards and a touchdown.

WEST COAST NAVY BEATS ARMY

West Coast Navy, holders of the President's Cup, gave the West Coast Army football team a 30-0 trimming Nov. 11. In the Memorial Stadium at Berkeley, Calif. For was Navy's second successive victory in the traditional gridiron battle, which was first held in 1925.

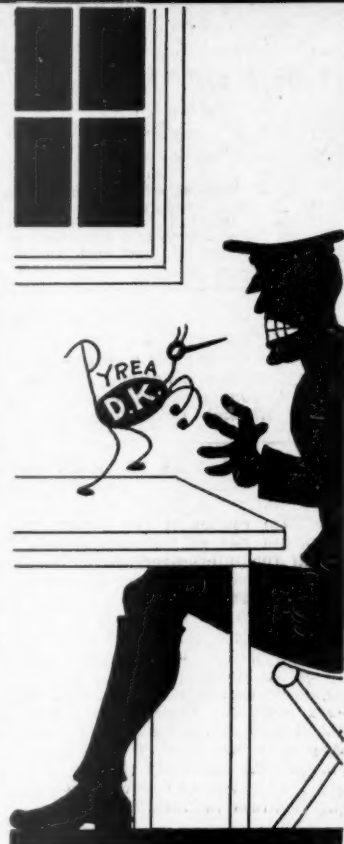
Only in the second period, when the Army, led by a clever halfback, Motley, drove from their own 12-yard line to the Navy's 25, did the team from the Presidio of San Francisco threaten to score.

Lineups and summary:

Navy	Pos.	Army
Hagberg	le.	Stemple
Nelson	lt.	Johnson
M. Roberts	lg.	Antman
Pigg	c	Gallegher
Chiaromonte	rg.	Orr
Ragon	rt.	Hill
Edmond	re.	Enes
Abrahams	c	Bowman
Lassette	lh	Fitzgerald
Etrie	rh	Motley
O'Neill	f	Scruby

Score by periods: Navy 6 6 0 18-30 Army 0 0 0 0-0

Scoring: Navy touchdowns—Abrahams, Guntert 2, (sub for O'Neill); Lassette; Ebelmeyer (sub for Etrie).



When D. K. Attacks Your Teeth

There's no use throwing up any breastworks or digging trenches for defensive measures when D. K. (decay) starts the offensive. These germs dig in, and once in—the chances are that the tooth is done for. The time for protective measures is before the attack.

Get a tube of Forhan's, the scientific dentifrice. Brush your teeth and massage your gums with it regularly. Give D. K. no opportunity to dig in. Forhan's will impart that clean healthy mouth-feeling you like. It will protect your teeth and gums.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1932

"With an energetic, progressive, business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a Navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of all their rights."—U. S. GRANT.

INVOLVING AS IT DOES the security of the United States, the concerted but independent action of the Nation's debtors is of prime concern to the American people and to their Army and Navy. It has not escaped the President or the thoughtful reader of the British and French notes that the phraseology of those documents has an ominous sound. The London Government deliberately notifies us that the inter-governmental obligations "must be" reviewed, and France deftly uses such words as "resentment" and "consolidation of peace." Simultaneously with the presentation of the notes, the British and French governments announce with a blare of trumpets new disarmament proposals, neither of which has any chance of acceptance and certainly fail to meet the Hoover suggestion to cut one-third, and both of which are formulated with national security and preservation of the status quo as the objects. Therefore, we may consider the disarmament proposals merely as moves on the international chessboard designed to effect the check mate the European governments are seeking, and that check mate is the cancellation of the debts. The temper of Congress, as disclosed by the views expressed by members of both Houses, is clearly against the grant of any further concessions. Certainly there will be no relief of interest payments due on December 15, and they either will be made or Great Britain, France and other debtors must confess default.

IT BEHOVES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE to consider maturely the consequences of their decision. They will not, of course, take any measures to collect the debts, although Great Britain and Italy in recent history used force to compel Venezuela to pay private obligations, and France, Great Britain and Belgium occupied German territory in order to assure reparation payments. Neither, probably, will legislation be enacted excluding the flotation of new foreign bond issues from the American market. Our people, doubtless, would refuse of their own volition to invest in the securities of any of the defaulting nations. Resentment, to which France refers, would be intensified against us as a matter of course, and the development of peace would be, to put it mildly, hindered. We would learn what Great Britain meant by the word "must". We would learn to our sorrow whither disarmament treaties and negotiations have led us—to the abandonment of sea superiority as a result of the Washington agreements, and to the whittling down of our Fleet even below that authorized by the London Treaty. We would learn to our sorrow, also, that our Army is at a figure ridiculous as an arm for the defense of our vast territory and our vast interests. When President Hoover said that our Army and Navy could not be further reduced unless other Nations disarmed, he, perhaps, had in mind the ugly situation which the debt question has developed. We go farther than the President. Not only must Congress not reduce the Army further, it should, in the light of what is transpiring, increase it. It should provide a minimum of 14,000 officers and 165,000 men. It should pass the Hale or the Vinson bill, with the time limit eliminated, so as to assure promptly a Treaty Fleet. Proper National Defense provision would make foreign Nations hesitate to proceed to extreme measures. They would cease telling us what we "must" do, and the debt coalition against us would fall apart like a house of cards. In the interest of our security and our peace, we urge that Congress parallel its debt cancellation refusal by the increases suggested in the Army and Navy.

THERE IS A FURTHER DUTY upon Congress, which, taking a word from the British ultimatum, "must" be discharged. That is the relief of the Services from the hardships imposed by the Economy Act. As we repeatedly have pointed out, that Act has worked serious injustice in its application to the Army and the Navy and Marine Corps. Representative Byrns, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, states that the only chance of avoiding the continuance of the Economy Act is through the enactment of additional revenue legislation, and the sentiment for the sales tax is increasing. Representative McDuffie, Chairman of the Special Economy Committee of the House, and also Mr. Byrns have expressed themselves as in favor of continuing inhibitions against automatic pay increases. All of the politicians recognize that the mandate given by the people to the Democratic Party requires the slashing of government expenses, and the chief recipient of this mandate is Governor Roosevelt, who has promised a 25% reduction. In the face of world conditions, it is only to be expected that patriots everywhere will insist that the Army and the Navy be placed in the special status their duty fixes. This would mean the lifting of the furlough provision from the commissioned personnel, active and retired, and no reduction in the pay schedules. With the application of the principle of economy the Services are in thorough agreement, but it should be done justly, and not at the expense of the ability to defend the Nation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD SHOULD take to heart the facts presented in his annual report by Major General H. L. Gilchrist, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, and insist that Congress make provision for necessary equipment and munitions. It is fundamental that if the National Guard is to render efficient service, it must have training, and it cannot train unless it be supplied with gas masks, tear gas, smoke candles, etc. Because of lack of funds, the Militia Bureau is able to furnish only three masks per 1000 men, and to make up the lack it is necessary to borrow from Regular Army units. This means that the training of the Regular Army suffers and there is no reimbursement for the wear and tear which the masks undergo. An increase in appropriation to take care of this need should be promptly granted. The National Guard also should see that there is a greater attendance of its officers at the Chemical Warfare School. In eleven years but 54 officers have graduated. That is a record that demands correction.

Service Humor

So Sweet

Zig: My girl calls me maple syrup.
Zag: That's because you're refined sap.
—The Cub.

Disdain

When a certain crooner fell overboard, a shark came up to him, looked him over, then swam away. It was a man-eating shark.
—Mountaineer.

So Easy

Mess Repartee: "I can spot a tailor made uniform every time."
"Yeah, I always said the outfit ought to furnish napkins."
—Hollander.

Identified

Chief: "What do you call a man who keeps on talking when people are no longer interested?"
Gob: "A chief."
—Augusta Cracker.

Let's Get Him Grenades

On board the Tennessee a certain Boatswain's Mate told this one. It seems they had a cat for mascot, and his favorite sport was catching rats. One day the poor cat had an accident, a hatch fell on one of his legs and mangled it so badly that they had to send the cat ashore to have his leg cut off. At the cat hospital they made a wooden leg for the mascot. The cat came back to the ship just as good as before, but he had changed his tactics for rat catching. He would sit by a hole and when a rat came out he would grab the rat with his good paw and club it to death with his wooden leg. And that's the truth.
—Newport Recruit.

LITTLE BLUE DENIM

My soldier suit is covered with dust,
With cobwebs on sleeve and band;
And my bayonet in its scabbard rusts
And my Springfield moulds in the stand.
Time was when my bayonet looked like new
And my blouse really looked quite fair;
But that was before we had "Denims Blue"
For Sunday- and week-day wear.

"You shan't drill any more this year," they said.

"So hang up your belts and guns,
And toddle over to the post flower bed
And plant chrysanthemums."
So we labor long, with never a song,
We men in the Denims Blue—
Oh, the months are many and very long,
But fatigue is never through.

Never through, you men in blue—tillers of the land.

Long you labor planting sods,
Wearing blisters on your hands,
Picking up unsightly clods;
And you wonder while working the long days through,
Getting red dust in your hair,
When you'll be through with Denim Blue,
And have a belt and uniform to wear.
R. G. L. in the Quadrangle.

Check Up

Irate Ball Player—I wasn't out!
Sarcastic Umpire—Oh, you weren't?
Well, you just have a look at the newspaper tomorrow.

Don't Blow

Some men are like the Mississippi steamboat. Every time it blew its whistle it had to stop—the whistle took all the steam!
—Arklike.

The Journal Humor Editor wants your jokes!

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given as soon as possible after receipt, either in this column or by mail. Questions relative to living conditions at Army posts or Navy shore stations will be answered in detail by letter.

S. L.—The "Blue Jackets Manual"—United States Navy issue—is available at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The cost of this manual is \$1.50.

S. F.—Lists of retired enlisted men of the Army and Navy are published by the Retired Men's News, Arcadia, Calif.

R. F. K.—We are informed by the Office of the Adjutant General, War Department, that Troop H, 15th U. S. Cavalry sailed from San Francisco, Calif., on the U.S.A.T. "Hancock" on Dec. 16, 1901, and arrived in the Philippine Islands Jan. 12, 1902. The troop left the Philippine Islands on the U.S.A.T. "Thomas" Oct. 10, 1903, and arrived at San Francisco, Calif., on Nov. 11, 1903.

F. M.—Enlistments in the Army are not made for any specific stay and an enlisted man may be transferred at any time against his wishes if the exigencies of the Service so demand. After one year's service an enlisted man may purchase his discharge if he so desires. The cost is \$120 after the first year; \$100 after the second year; and \$80 after the third year. Higher rates apply to men serving on foreign stations. There is no policy against buying out.

B. P. R.—It is expected it will be a couple of years before any new appointments of warrant officers will be made. No exact estimate can be made and no plans as to the next method of appointment are as yet finally determined. However, it is expected that it will be by examination.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba elects Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, USA, as president.

20 Years Ago

Lt. Lester D. Baker, 26th Inf., writes from France, where he is on leave, telling of the enthusiasm among the French people for aviation.

30 Years Ago

Midshipman K. Whiting is playing left end on the Naval Academy team. Weighing only 148 pounds he is the lightest member of the team.

40 Years Ago

Cassius B. Barnes, of the Third Class, Naval Academy, has been appointed to the committee for the Naval Cadets Hops.

60 Years Ago

The Secretary of the Navy in a circular issued this week, calls attention to those paragraphs of Navy Regulations which forbid the families of officers living aboard naval vessels, or being carried as passengers without authority of the Navy Department.

War Dept.
Corps Areas

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Matthew A. DeLaney, Asst. to The SG. from office of Surgeon General, Wash., D. C., Dec. 31, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., for duty as Commandant, Medical Field Service School. (Nov. 17).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DeWITT, The QMG Maj. James M. Grey, Camp Custer, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., report Army retiring board at 6th CA, for examination. (Nov. 11).
Lt. Col. Mark L. Ireland, from 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., detailed OR duty, 4th CA, New Orleans, La. station. (Nov. 11).
Lt. Col. Everett D. Barlow, Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (Nov. 17).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG

Dental Corps

Maj. Thos. L. Spoon, detailed member of Dental Promotion Examining Board to meet at Ft. Hayes, Ohio. (Nov. 17).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COLEMAN, C. of F.
Capt. Arthur O. Walsh, from office, C. of F., Wash., D. C., assigned to Vancouver Bks., Wash., sailing from N. Y. C., Feb. 28 for S. F., Calif. (Nov. 15).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. LITTLE BROWN, C. of E
1st Lt. Patrick H. Tansey, from Schofield Barracks, T. H., Jan. 1, assigned as asst. to district engr., Honolulu engr. district, Honolulu, T. H. (Nov. 11).
2nd Lt. Herman W. Schull, jr., from St. Louis, Mo., engineer district, to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
Capt. John E. Langley, from engineer reproduction plant, Wash., D. C., to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
1st Lt. Vincent J. Esposito, from 1st CA, Boston, Mass., to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
1st Lt. Cornman L. Hahn, from St. Paul, Minn., to Winona, Minn. (Nov. 16).
2nd Lt. Richard L. Jewett, from St. Paul, Minn., to Alma, Wis. (Nov. 16).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. G. V. MENRY, C. of Cav.
Col. John Cooke, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Nov. 11).
Capt. Harry LeR. Branson, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Panama Canal Dept. (Nov. 17).
Col. Chas. F. Martin, detailed with OR, 5th CA, Indianapolis, Ind., on completion tour foreign service in Philippine Dept. (Nov. 17).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. W. GULICK, C. of CAC
Maj. Cyril A. W. Dawson, from duty as comd. off., USA transport "St. Michel", Dec. 1, assigned USA transport "Grant" for duty. (Nov. 11).
1st Lt. Henry K. William, jr., Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., proceed to home, await retirement. (Nov. 17).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. S. O. FUQUA, C. of Inf.
Capt. Roy T. McLamore, detailed in QMC, to 1st Motor Repair Bn., Holabird gm. depot, Baltimore, Md., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
2nd Lt. Frederick J. Simpson, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, proceed to N. Y. C., sail Mar. 30 for Porto Rico for assignment with 65th Inf. (Nov. 11).
2nd Lt. Donald A. Stevning, from 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F., Calif., sail Feb. 8 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
Capt. Lawrence L. W. Meinen, from 20th Inf., Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., proceed to S. F., Calif., sail Feb. 10 for Philippine Dept. (Nov. 11).
Capt. Bryant E. Moore, from Ft. Williams, Me., to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
2nd Lt. Eugene A. Kenny, from 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
Capt. Price W. Beebe, from detail with OR, 5th CA, from Columbus, Ohio, to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
Capt. Harold E. Stow, from Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak., to S. F., Calif., sail Feb. 8 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 11).
Capt. Ralph L. Ware, detailed OR, 4th CA, on completion tour foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 12).

The following from present station to N. Y. C., sail Jan. 19 for Philippine Dept.: Capt. Paul L. Singer, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.; 1st Lt. Luther D. Wallis, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; and 2nd Lt. Roy W. Muth, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (Nov. 15).
2nd Lt. Wm. N. Taylor, from 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to N. Y. C., sail Feb. 28 for Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 15).
2nd Lt. Geo. W. B. Perry, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., sail Feb. 10 for Philippine Dept. (Nov. 15).
Capt. Harold Haney, from Jefferson Bks.,

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Status of Promotion in Services

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotion and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since Nov. 11, 1932:

Last promotion to grade of Col.—Matt C. Bristol, FD, No. 25, Page 159, July, 1932. A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Francis C. Endicott, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Hugo E. Plitz, CAC, No. 613, Page 161—Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Thomas C. Cook, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Aaron Bradshaw, jr., CAC, No. 2349, Page 167. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Robert N. Kunz, Sig. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Sherman E. Willard, CAC, No. 5807, Page 179. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lieut.—Howard S. Paddock, Sig. C.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Donald C. Hawkins, CE, No. 8512, Page 189—Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lieut.—Theodore A. Weyher, CE.

MARINE CORPS

No changes were announced on Nov. 14 and 15.

Nov. 16, 1932

1st Lt. E. C. Ferguson, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NYd, Phila., Pa., to report on Dec. 17.

1st Lt. G. L. Hollett, on reporting of his relief, detached MB, NSB, Coco Solo, C. Z., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., via 1st available Government conveyance.

2nd Lt. H. C. Cooper, detached NAS, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

2nd Lt. H. S. Loon, detached NAS, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lt. Russell Lloyd, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NYd, Pearl Harbor, T. H., via the SS Mariposa, scheduled to sail from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about Dec. 16.

2nd Lt. P. W. Russell, detached NAS, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla. No changes were announced on Nov. 11.

Nov. 12, 1932

Capt. W. P. T. Hill, AQM, detailed as an Assistant Quartermaster, effective Nov. 19.

1st Lt. A. L. Gardner, on Nov. 30 detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NSB, Coco Solo, C. Z., via the USS Henderson, scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Dec. 19.

1st Lt. P. L. Thwing, detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via the USS Kittery, scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Dec. 7.

2nd Lt. J. H. Cook, jr., detached MB, Wash., D. C., to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, via the USS Kittery, scheduled to sail from Norfolk, Va., on or about Dec. 7.

2nd Lt. H. C. Lang, detached MAS, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to MB, NYd, New York, N. Y.

Mo., to N. Y. C., sail Jan. 19 for Philippine Dept. (Nov. 15).

2nd Lt. Francis H. Boos, to Ft. Benning, Ga., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaiian Dept. (Nov. 15).

Maj. Francis B. Mallon, from Ft. Sill, Okla., detailed as member of GSC, assigned to Gen. St. with troops, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 28 report. (Nov. 15).

1st Lt. Horace W. Johnson, Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board for examination. (Nov. 16).

Col. Geo. A. Herbst, detailed member of Board of Officer to meet for purpose of recommending individuals who should be awarded decorations in addition to other duties. (Nov. 17).

Col. Robert J. Binford, Chicago, Ill., report Army retiring board, 6th CA, Chicago, for examination by board. (Nov. 17).

Col. Fredrik L. Knudsen, having attained the age of sixty-four years Nov. 17, his retirement from active service, Nov. 30, announced. (Nov. 17).

Capt. John Lynch, from 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., detailed instructor, Okla., NG, Durent, Okla. (Nov. 17).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. B. D. FOULOUS, C. of AC
1st Lt. Geo. H. Sparhawk, assigned Mitchell Fld., L. I., N. Y., for flying duty only, in addition to duties as student at Sheffield Scientific Sch., Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Nov. 11).

1st Lt. Charles T. Skow, from Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 1, to Maxwell Fld., Ala. (Nov. 11).

Capt. Vernon L. Burge, from assignment Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, assigned March Fld., Riverside, Calif., on completion tour foreign service in Philippine Dept. (Nov. 15).
2nd Lt. Daniel B. White, assigned Mitchell

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Nov. 18, 1932

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Line

Rear Adm. E. B. Larimer, Capt. A. T. Beauregard, Comdr. R. B. Thompson, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Roper, Lt. J. S. Laidlaw.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. A. W. Dunbar, Capt. J. G. Ziegler, Comdr. R. M. Lhamon, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Wienert.

Dental Corps

Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. E. A. Cobey, Comdr. S. R. White, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. J. P. Burke, Lt. (jg) W. J. Laxson.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. R. D. Spalding, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. R. P. Carlson.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Nov. 18, 1932

Last Commissioned Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Colonel

William P. Upshur E. W. Banker, AQM

Lieutenant Colonel

Ross E. Rowell Harold H. Utley

Major

Samuel C. Cumming Glider D. Jackson, jr.

Captain

John W. Cunningham Adolph Stahlberger

Peter P. Schrider James F. Shaw, jr.

NATIONAL GUARD

MARYLAND

The following appointment and assignment in the Maryland National Guard has been made and commission issued accordingly:

John Francis Bledsoe, jr., Baltimore, to be second lieutenant, Air Corps, with rank from Oct. 1.

Lieutenant Bledsoe is assigned to duty with 104th Observation Squadron, 29th Division Aviation, and will report in person to the commanding officer at Baltimore, Md.

The following named officers of the Maryland National Guard have been extended Federal recognition by the Militia Bureau, War Department, effective from the dates indicated:

2nd Lt. Clarence Watson Wheelwright, Field Artillery, assigned Battery "C," 110th Field Artillery, to date from July 24.

2nd Lt. John Francis Bledsoe, jr., Air Corps, assigned 104th Observation Squadron, 29th Division Aviation, to date from Oct. 1.

2nd Lt. William B. Dorsey, jr., Field Artillery, Maryland National Guard, assigned Battery "A," 110th Field Artillery, having tendered his resignation, the same is accepted and he is granted an Honorable Discharge as of Sept. 30.

Fld., L. I., N. Y., in addition to duties as student at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Nov. 15).

LEAVES

Maj. Paul J. Mueller, GSC, four days, Nov. 15. (Nov. 11).

Maj. Henry B. Cheadle, GSC, three days, Nov. 25. (Nov. 12).

Maj. Henry N. Sumner, AGD, one day, Nov. 14. (Nov. 14).

Maj. William C. Rose, GSC, five days, Nov. 22. (Nov. 14).

Maj. Francis C. Harrington, GSC, two days, Nov. 25. (Nov. 14).

Lt. Col. James A. Ullo, AGD, two days, Nov. 25. (Nov. 15).

Lt. Col. William T. Carpenter, GSC, three days, Nov. 23. (Nov. 15).

Lt. Col. Lloyd B. Magruder, GSC, two days, Dec. 3. (Nov. 15).

2nd Lt. Robert E. Cron, jr., QMC, two days, Dec. 2. (Nov. 15).

Lt. Col. Max C. Tyler, CE, thirteen days, Nov. 30. (Nov. 16).

Lt. Col. Joseph M. Cummins, GSC, one day, Dec. 3. (Nov. 16).

(Please turn to Page 233)

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

NAVY ORDERS

Nov. 10, 1932

Comdr. D. H. Stuart, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., about Nov. 16; to USS Memphis as executive officer.

Lt. Comdr. E. H. Gale (SC), det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about Dec. 1; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) E. A. Chatham (SC), det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in January; to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Nov. 11, 1932

Lt. C. H. Minckler, det. command USS S-25; to USS Sapelo.

Lt. F. E. Vensel, jr., det. as Asst. Dist. Comm. Officer, 13th Nav. Dist., Puget Sound, Wash.; to USS Neches as navigating officer.

Lt. (jg) W. J. Hastings, det. USS Lea; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Bosn. A. C. Frenzel, det. Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa.; to USS Wyoming.

Nov. 12, 1932

Comdr. G. H. Emmerson, det. USS Memphis in Dec.; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Providence, R. I.

Lt. R. H. Gerth, det. USS Brazos prior Nov. 23; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. J. C. Guillot, det. USS S-22 about Nov. 20; to command USS S-25.

Lt. J. S. Haughey, det. USS Arctic; on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. I. D. Spoonmore, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about Nov. 12; to USS Colorado.

Lt. (jg) H. F. Green, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; to USS Wyoming; uncompleted portion ors. April 21 to USS Raleigh revoked.

Ens. S. E. Nelson, det. USS Arkansas; to communication duty with Comdr. Scg. Force.

Ens. W. S. Post, jr., det. Scg. Force in Nov.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. T. S. Moring (MC), det. USS Chicago; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. C. A. Young (MC), desp. ors. Oct. 10 further modified; to Rec. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. (jg) J. V. Camissa (MC), det. Div. 16, Battle Force; to instr. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) A. F. Gardner (MC), det. USS Altair; to Nav. Dispensary, San Pedro, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. W. F. Murdy (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C., in Feb.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Rad. Elec. E. J. Des Rosier, det. USS Cincinnati after Dec. 10; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Nov. 14, 1932

Comdr. A. H. Dresel, det. command USS Akron about Jan. 2; to c. f. o. USS Macon and in command when commissioned.

Comdr. F. C. McCord, det. instr. USS Akron about Jan. 2; to command USS Akron.

Lt. V. C. Bixby, det. USS Rigel; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Roger Brooks, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.; on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. W. H. Healey, det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about Dec. 2; to USS Arkansas.

Lt. J. A. Pierson, det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., about Dec. 1; to USS Arkansas.

Lt. M. P. Wilson, det. USS West Virginia about Nov. 20; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Lt. (jg) P. A. Wyckoff, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) C. W. Moore (MC), det. instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., about Nov. 15; to duty Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Capt. I. L. Yates (CC), det. as Insnpr. of Nav. Matl., Pittsburgh Dist., Munhall, Pa., about Nov. 19; to Bu. C. and B., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. H. R. Oster (CC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about Nov. 15; to Nav. Air Sta., NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Bosn. G. A. Spedden, det. USS Wyoming; to Rec. Sta., Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Nov. 15, 1932

Lt. F. V. Barker, det. as Off. in Chge., Nav. Radio Sta., Cordova, Alaska; to 13th Nav. Dist. as Asst. Dist. Comm. Officer.

Lt. A. E. Becker, jr., det. USS Arkansas about Nov. 18; to USS Brazos.

Lt. Thomas Macklin, det. USS Neches about Nov. 16; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) B. N. Ahl (MC), det. USS Arkansas; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. S. M. Akerstrom (DC), det. USS Arkansas; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Ch. Bosn. W. P. Arrowsmith, det. USS Texas; to USS Rigel.

Mach. H. G. Jones, det. USS Tern in Dec.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Pay Ck. O. B. Bennett, det. Navy

(Please turn to Page 233)

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

To Command Carlisle.—Brig. Gen. Matthew A. DeLaney, Assistant to the Surgeon General, has been relieved from further assignment and duty in the office of the Surgeon General, effective about Dec. 31, 1932, and ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty as Commandant, Medical Field Service School.

Iowa Sends Ex-Service Man to Congress.—The service will be interested in the election of a new Democratic representative from the 9th Iowa District. Mr. Guy M. Gillette, of Cherokee, Iowa, who was elected over Ed H. Campbell, the incumbent, is a Spanish-war veteran, and was a captain of infantry in the World War. His brother, Claude S. Gillette, is a commander in the Navy now stationed at the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department.

Another one the service will be interested in is Mr. Carroll Reece, who returns after skipping a term. Mr. Reece, in his previous term, was an active member of the military affairs committee of the House.

Bremerton Navy Yard Busy.—A full schedule of overhaul and repair is ahead of the Bremerton, Wash., navy yard for next month and may result in slowing up work on the USS Astoria.

Three ships now are there for overhaul—the USS Oklahoma, scheduled to leave Dec. 16; the USS California, scheduled to depart Dec. 30, and USS Cuyama, oil tanker, scheduled to leave Dec. 19.

The USS Tennessee is due Nov. 30 and will depart Jan. 10. The USS Saratoga will arrive for a week on Dec. 8 for interim docking. The USS Concord arrives Dec. 5 to remain until Feb. 1.

Both drydocks in the yard are now occupied. The Cuyama is undergoing overhaul in drydock No. 1 and the Oklahoma is in No. 2 drydock.

Work on the Astoria is just about at its peak of 700 men in employment. With the heavy overhaul burden and also work to begin on the USS Worden, the destroyer awarded this yard, activity will be extensive.

New Navy Directory Ready.—The Oct. 1, 1932, issue of the Navy Directory was completed by the Government Printing Office this week and is now ready for distribution. It is noted that since the last issue of the Directory, there have been 36 retirements in the Navy as follows:

Capt. Clarence A. Abele, Lt. Comdr. Rudolph A. Ashton (SC), Lt. Max Bayer, Ens. John Bjorling, Lt. Robert W. Boughter, Lt. Joseph P. Burke (SC), Rear Adm. William C. Cole, Lt. Comdr. Clem Congdon (CC), Lt. (Jg) Bloomfield M. Cornell, Comdr. Roy Cuthbertson (MC), Lt. Brady J. Dayton, Lt. William DeFries, Lt. Comdr. Arthur B. Dorsey, Lt. George O. Farnsworth, Chf. Carp. Garrett P. Fitzmaurice, Lt. Charles T. Flannery (SC), Lt. Comdr. Philip S. Flint, Lt. William A. Hardy, Lt. Comdr. Frank A. Hughes (MC), Lt. Comdr. Hiram L. Irwin, Lt. Philip J. Kelly, Comdr. Edward K. Lang, Lt. (Jg) James W. Lucas, Jr., Rear Adm. Charles B. McVay, Jr., Lt. Harry C. Mechtoldt (SC), Lt. Fred C. A. Plagemann, Lt. Comdr. Baylis F. Poe, Lt. James Reilly, Rear Adm. George H. Rock (CC), Chf. Mach. James H. Roden, Ens. Jack S. Salisbury, Lt. Joseph L. Schwaninger, Lt. Sol Shaw, Lt. William P. E. Wadbrook, Lt. John E. Whitehead, Lt. Comdr. Edward E. Woodland (MC).

A correction made states that the following named officers were retired on June 30 instead of July 1, 1932 as listed in the Directory of July 1:

Capt. William C. Asserson, Lt. Comdr. Philip R. Baker, Lt. Comdr. Frederick Baltzly, Comdr. Harold T. Bartlett, Lt. Comdr. Paul M. Bates, Lt. Comdr. William

E. Baughman, Lt. Comdr. Herbert H. Bouson, Capt. David F. Boyd, Lt. Comdr. William J. Butler, Lt. Comdr. Lee C. Carey, Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Dennett, Lt. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, Jr., Capt. Andrew T. Graham, Lt. Comdr. Lucien R. Green, 2d, Lt. Comdr. John H. Holt, Jr., Lt. Comdr. Jay L. Kerley, Lt. Comdr. Ralph C. Lawder, Lt. Comdr. Albert R. Mack, Lt. Comdr. Alexander Macomb, Lt. Comdr. Charles G. McCord, Lt. Comdr. Franz B. Melendy, Lt. Comdr. William H. O'Brien, Jr., Capt. Charles T. Owens, Capt. Harlan P. Perrill, Lt. Comdr. Conrad Ridgely, Lt. Comdr. Ralph C. Risley, Lt. Comdr. Henry J. Shields, Lt. Comdr. Glenn A. Smith, Lt. Comdr. Harold E. Snow, Capt. David E. Theleen, Lt. Comdr. Frank E. P. Uberroth, Lt. Comdr. Fred Welden.

The following four retirements occurred in the Marine Corps:
Maj. John H. Fay, Capt. Thomas J. Kilcourse, Chf. Mar. Gun. Charles B. Loring, Col. Harry O. Smith.

The following two resignations occurred in the Marine Corps:
Ens. Laurence Cardwell (SC), Lt. (Jg) Marion J. Eaton (MC).

The following deaths were listed:

Death of officers on active list—Lt. Comdr. V. A. Clarke, Jr., Comdr. G. McC. Courts, Lt. (Jg) D. R. Downer, Lt. E. W. Hampson, Lt. Comdr. F. E. Lacy (MC), Comdr. W. C. Owen, Lt. P. J. Penner (SC), Vice Adm. J. R. P. Pringle, Ens. D. P. Stillman.

Deaths, inactive list—Chf. Gun. H. C. Adams, Rear Adm. C. J. Badger, Commo. F. W. Bartlett, Commo. J. H. Bull, Ens. H. E. Clarke, Rear Adm. G. P. Colvocoresses, Chf. Pharm. W. F. Crell, Commo. E. F. Delaney (SC), Chf. Carp. William English, Rear Adm. T. F. Jewell, Bosn. W. H. Johnson, Lt. William Juraschka, Comdr. A. J. Menocal (CEC), Lt. Jens Nelson, Lt. C. E. Parker, Lt. H. H. Richards, Rear Adm. A. S. Snow.

Deaths, Marine Corps—Capt. W. J. Crosson, Col. H. R. Lay, Maj. A. B. Owens, (ret.), Lt. Col. W. L. Redles (ret.), 2d Lt. R. P. Rutledge, 1st Lt. D. G. Willis.

Cites Inadequate Pay.—The loss of trained non-commissioned specialists because of inadequate compensation is deplored by Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, in his annual report to the Secretary of War. Referring to the loss of Infantry-trained communication operators, General Fuqua said: "Qualified operators are in demand by the Government and civilian agencies. Infantry inducements for capable operators are limited. Transfer and discharge by purchase are encouraged by the foregoing conditions. The Infantry has attempted, with its inadequate resources in grades and ratings, to retain its efficient personnel by awarding grades and ratings approaching those of the other arms and services. Limited beneficial results have accrued from this procedure. Competition cannot be eliminated, as labor follows the most remunerative channels. As a result, the military arms and services train personnel, and then lose the product of their training by inadequate compensation."

Army Retirements.—Col. Fredrik L. Knudsen, Inf., who reached the age of 64 on Nov. 17, was this week ordered retired from active service on Nov. 30, 1932. Colonel Knudsen was born in Norway. He enlisted in the United States Army Jan. 30, 1889, serving successively as a private, corporal and first sergeant in Companies "K" and "F" of the 13th Infantry until Nov. 3, 1893, when he accepted an appointment as a second lieutenant. April 26, 1898, he was promoted to be a first lieutenant; Feb. 2, 1901, a captain; June 12, 1916, a major; May 15, 1917, a lieutenant colonel; and July 1, 1920, a colonel. From Aug. 5, 1917, until Aug. 31, 1919, he served as a colonel of Infantry in the National Army. Colonel Knudsen was graduated from the Army School of the Line in 1908, from the General Staff School in 1920 and from the Army War College in 1921.

1st Lt. Henry K. Williams, Jr., CAC, now at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., was this week ordered to his home to await retirement. He will sail on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco on or about Nov. 26, 1932, for New York City.

Three officers were ordered before Army Retiring Boards for examinations in orders issued this week. They are:

Col. Robert J. Binford, Inf., of Chicago, who will report to the Board at Headquarters, 6th Corps Area.


Lt. Col. Everett D. Barlow, QMC, Walter Reed General Hospital, who will report to the Board at Washington, D. C.

Maj. James M. Grey, QMC, Camp Custer, Mich., who will report to the Board at Headquarters, 6th Corps Area, Chicago.

Classification of Infantry Officers.—An interesting description of the functions of the section in the Office of the Chief of Infantry charged with the classification of officers of that arm is contained in the annual report of the Chief of Infantry. "Under the present system of classification of officers of the Regular Army," it is stated, "chiefs of branches are responsible for the initial classification of all officers of their respective branches and for the annual revision of records of these officers in the light of efficiency reports and other data received during the fiscal year. The classification section (sub-section of Section 1—Personnel) is charged with the responsibility of carrying out all War Department instructions with respect to classification of all Infantry officers of the Regular Army. Specifically, it performs the following functions:

- "(1) Makes initial classification of all Infantry officers.
- "(2) Makes an annual revision of ratings of all Infantry officers.
- "(3) Maintains a specialty file showing those special lines of activity for which each Infantry officer is particularly suited.
- "(4) Prepares special letter of caution to officers whose records indicate that such letters may be helpful to them.
- "(5) Maintains special lists of 'unsatisfactory' and low 'satisfactory' officers as an aid in the selection of names for action by the classification board.
- "(6) Determines, as far as practicable, from study of the records the rating equation of reporting officers of field grade.
- "(7) Prepares studies on the relative efficiency of officers on various classes of duty.
- "(8) Assists the assignment section in determining questions of suitability.
- "(9) Explains to visiting officers their own efficiency records, endeavoring at the same time to convince them of the fairness and effectiveness of the system."

Consider New Air Tests.—In an effort to reduce the high elimination rate in flight training the Air Corps is considering the adoption of a composite test to detect neuropsychic reactions in candidates. A detailed study of eliminations from flying training of all flying cadets for 1928 and 1929 was completed during the year, the results of which are exceedingly informative. They indicate, it is declared in the annual report of the Chief of Air Corps, that a continuing state of tenseness and apprehensiveness is the common cause of failure to progress in flying training. "Keeping in mind that all of the trainees were accepted from a purely physical standpoint," it is stated, "there was a considerable portion that were accepted with reluctance from a personality standpoint, due for the greater part to the fact that predictions along these lines, unless very pronounced, lack the certainty of demonstration and remain unconvincing to the individual and his sponsors. Therefore, as the result of the information gathered from this study it seems



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wise to consider the following measures, with the object of reducing the economic loss incident to high elimination rate at training centers:—

"1. An airplane flight as a passenger to be included as a requirement of the original examination. It is believed that more than five per cent of the eliminations are because of apprehension of cadets immediately or shortly after the first flight.

"2. The adoption of a composite test to include neuropsychic elements disclosed by examinations, i. e., reaction time, coordination, tension, etc., with an aggregate rating and a minimum necessary to qualify. This composite to be given a designation which will remove the stigma now associated with rejection because of neuropsychic manifestations and reactions known to be opposed to a successful issue of flying training. Such a composite test will place in the hands of flight surgeons an instrument for the elimination of questionable cases which will fortify them in reaching positive conclusions and should materially reduce the number of cadets now eliminated at training centers within a month or two after reporting."

Army Chaplains' Notes.—The Third Corps Area Chapter, Chaplains' Association of the Army of the United States, will meet at noon Monday, Nov. 21, at Ft. Monroe, Va. All planning to attend should notify Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett at that station as soon as practicable.

A very successful Armistice Sunday service is reported from Carlisle Barracks with an attendance of nearly one thousand persons. Chaplain Edwin Burling was the speaker. Chaplain Henry N. Blanchard is in his fourth year at this post.

At the suggestion of Chaplain Edmond J. Griffin the personnel of Ft. George G. Meade, Md., have decided to use the funds ordinarily collected for Christmas festivities at that post for the help of needy families.

"Changes of station for chaplains always involve costly interruption to religious programs," the office of the Chief of Chaplains points out in a circular letter. "Consequently both the outgoing and the incoming chaplain should seek to conserve every proved advantage of the former for the latter. Explicit and thorough outlines of activities should be transmitted to the successor, who in turn should follow up and try out every promising plan of the other man. The 'new broom' has often done great damage to the legitimate continuity of chaplain activities."

Charges Organized Propaganda Against CWS.—Proposals to abolish chemical warfare advanced at the Geneva Armaments Conference have been given consideration without the many advantages of this weapon being heard, Maj. Gen. H. L. Gilchrist, USA, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, declared in his annual report made public this week. He charged that the public mind had been prejudiced against chemical warfare through an organized effort of false and misleading propaganda.

"It can be said without fear of contradiction," General Gilchrist said, "that there has never been a military weapon against which public opinion has been influenced so much by ignorance, misunderstanding and unjustifiable prejudice."

As a result of "false and misleading statements appearing in the daily press and various periodicals" there has been developed a public resentment against the Service which has been responsible for the recommendations for its abolishment being presented at the arms conferences at Washington in 1922, in Geneva in 1925 and at the present meeting. "In no case," he declared, "was consideration given to the advantages of chemical warfare, especially as to its effectiveness and its cheapness."

"That the abolishment of chemical warfare, as proposed at these Peace Conferences, would be impossible to administer throughout the world, has apparently never been considered," he continued. "Furthermore, little thought has been given to the fact that abolishment in its entirety would make an armed force not prepared to resist gas attack almost helpless against an unscrupulous enemy using chemicals."

General Gilchrist in conclusion renewed a previous recommendation that the name of his branch be changed to the "Chemical Corps," declaring that much of the antagonism to the service is caused by the word "warfare" in its designation.

Army Promotions.—War Department Special Orders issued this week announced the promotion of seven officers of the Army. They are: Lt. Col. Matt C. Bristol, FD, to be a colonel; Maj. Hugo E. Pitz, CAC (assigned to duty with QMC), to be a lieutenant colonel; Maj. Herman S. Rush, DC, to be a lieutenant colonel from Nov. 11; Maj. Lester C. Ogg, DC, to be a lieutenant colonel from Nov. 12; Capt. Aaron Bradshaw, Jr., CAC, to be a major; 1st Lt. Sherman E. Willard, CAC, to be a captain; and 2nd Lt. Donald C. Hawkins, CE, to be a first lieutenant. Except where noted in the promotions of the two Dental officers, all of the above rank from Nov. 10, 1932.

Colonel Bristol was born in England. He enlisted in the United States Cavalry in 1898, becoming commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in 1901. He remained a cavalry officer, rising through the grades, until the World War when he served as lieutenant colonel of signal corps, lieutenant colonel of Quartermaster Corps, National Army, and later a colonel of Quartermaster Corps. After the War he reverted to his rank of major in the Regular Army. Transferring to the Finance Department in 1920.

Lieutenant Colonel Pitz was born in Germany. He was appointed a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery, becoming a first lieutenant the following year and a captain in 1916. During the War he served as a major, National Army. In 1920 he was made a major in the Regular Army. He has served tours in both the Air Service and the Inspector General's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Rush was born in Kentucky. He was graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1907 with the degree of D.D.S. He entered the Army as a Dental Surgeon in 1915 and was commissioned a major in the Dental Corps in 1917. During the World War he served as a lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Ogg was born in Ohio and graduated from Starling Medical College with the degree of D. D. S. He entered the Army as a Dental Surgeon in 1915, was commissioned a major, Dental Corps in 1917, and served during the War as a lieutenant colonel.

Major Bradshaw was born in Washington, D. C., and appointed to West Point from there. He was graduated in 1917 and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps April 20 of that year. The next month he was promoted to be a first lieutenant, and three months later, Aug. 5, 1917, was made a captain (temporary). In 1920 he was commissioned a regular captain.

Captain Willard started his military career as a second lieutenant in the Maine National Guard, later becoming, in 1915, a first lieutenant. In 1916 he enlisted in the Regular Army, rising to the grade of first sergeant. In 1918 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, USA, serving until August, 1919, when he was honorably discharged from his commission and returned to the enlisted ranks, serving until 1920 when he was commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry, transferring the following year to the Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieutenant Hawkins was born in Michigan and appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio. He was graduated from West Point in 1927 and commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

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This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

Ilan A. Moffett, USN, Major General Frank Parker, USA, Major General Johnson Hagood, USA, and General Charles P. Summerall, USA-ret. Each of these men has brains and is a first class executive, as the records demonstrate. The President-elect would make no mistake in pondering over South Carolina's offering of distinguished men. We note that former Secretaries Baker and Daniels also are mentioned, but Baker probably will go on the Supreme Court and Daniels will be available for important temporary assignments.

Now the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches proposes as a way to peace "joint and simultaneous embargoes" on the shipment of war materials to any nation which has violated the Kellogg pact, abolition of the private manufacture of arms, adoption of the Hoover disarmament proposal, etc. We tried the embargo idea more than a hundred years ago to the injury of American trade and our involvement in war. Another Bureaucracy would be created through public manufacture of arms, aside from the damage caused to National Defense by the suppression of private manufacture, and the juggling with the Hoover proposal shows how foreign Nations regard it. I rather think the President-elect will extend fair words to the World Alliance, and there it will end.

Even in Idaho it is not popular to make a drive upon National Defense. Representative Burton L. French, of that State, has learned this fact to his cost. In and out of the House, he has been insisting upon drastic reduction of the Navy and Navy appropriations, disarmament, and curtailment of the Army. For fourteen Congresses—28 years—he sat in the House of Representatives, and finally became chairman of the Naval Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. His constituents decided they did not like his policies, and defeated him for reelection last week. Senator Borah, who is now our outstanding disarmament expert, will be a candidate for reelection two years hence. As an astute politician, he might draw a lesson from the experience of French.

Rhode Island Democrats are proclaiming with satisfaction that Peter Gerry, of their state, will be the next Secretary of the Navy. If this be true, the Sea Service will feel cause for congratulations. As a member of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Gerry served on the Naval Committee, and displayed not only interest but considerable knowledge of naval affairs. According to what I hear the portfolio lies between him and ex-Governor Byrd, of Virginia.

Did you read the dispatch from Honolulu describing the narrow escape from drowning when the plane of Lieut. Charles D. Fator, USA, crashed? Lieut. Fator was an actor in a movie battle with a Navy submarine. Luckily he was not injured. It is all well enough for the Army and Navy to participate in the production of moving pictures, but in view of the risk we suggest that the officers and men engaged in the work be compensated to the same extent as the movie stars.

Is there anything in heredity? A scan of the flag officers list of the Navy would make it appear that there is. Eleven of the rear admirals on the active list at the present time are of the second generation in the service. There is Rear Adm. Montgomery Meigs Taylor of the General Board, the son of the one time Assistant Adjutant General of the Army. And Frank Brooks

Upham, the son of an Army Cavalry officer who entered the Naval Academy back in the eighties. Promoted through the ranks, he is now a rear admiral and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Then there is Yates Stirling, Jr., commanding at Pearl Harbor, Walter R. Gherardi, the Hydrographer, Clarence S. Kempf, commanding a cruiser division, Adolphus E. Watson, now at Harvard, Joseph K. Taussig, chief of staff of the Battle Force. All of their fathers were, like them, rear admirals of the Navy. The father of Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, assistant to Admiral Upham, was a commodore in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard when he died. The Chief Coordinator, Rear Adm. Thomas T. Craven, and Rear Adm. Frank H. Clark, are the remaining "Navy juniors." Military ability, at any rate, passes from father to son.

Colonel Marshall Commended

Lt. Col. George C. Marshall, Jr., Inf., who has just completed a tour of duty as Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School, is the recipient of an unusual tribute from Maj. Gen. Campbell King, Commandant of the School, in his annual report.

"This report would not be complete," General King states, "without a testimonial to the splendid work that has been accomplished by this officer. Under his direction each year has witnessed a steady and marked improvement in the subject matter covered, as well as the methods of instruction in the school. The present high standard attained is due to his energy, his foresight and his very unusual qualifications."

Colonel Marshall is now on duty with the 8th Infantry and is in command of Ft. Scriven, Ga.

Army Annual Reports

(Continued from Page 225)

Georgia, the annual increment of second lieutenants can be taken care of as soon as they become eligible for the Company Officers' Course.

Infantry of Foreign Armies

Methods and means of this office in respect to obtaining and digesting information of the Infantry of foreign armies have continued as in previous years. Outstanding developments during the past year have been in motorization and mechanization, the reorganization of the Infantry division to meet the requirements of increased mobility, the tactical principles to be employed by tank units in combat and methods and means of defense against hostile tank attacks. Infantry defense against attacks from low-flying aircraft is being given closer attention and study than in past years, but this subject apparently has not progressed as far as it has in our Army.

Progress of Training

In so far as training is concerned, the preparation of the Infantry for field service is generally satisfactory.

Studies with a view to developing increased firepower and mobility of Infantry units are continuous. Considerable progress has been made during the past year towards perfecting both the offense and defense of Infantry against attacks of hostile aircraft. Encouragement is being given to all forms of endeavor by Infantry personnel in connection with studies and research in matters affecting the Infantry.

In the revision of Basic Field Manual, Volume II (Infantry Drill Regulations), radical changes have been made in the system of close and extended order drill. These changes result in a marked simplification of close order drill and provide for easier and more rapid change from route formations to combat formations. These regulations have received general approval and will shortly be issued in tentative form to the Regular Army, and in limited quantities to the National Guard, for service test.

The problem of suitable defense against air attack continues to present one of the most interesting studies now confronting the Infantry. As a result of studies and experiments by the Infantry, it is an established fact that ground troops can successfully combat attacks from low-flying aircraft, and to the extent of causing losses in equip-

ment and personnel which, it is believed, will make losses in such attacks in a large measure prohibitive.

Infantry Reorganization

Study and experimentation in the field of Infantry reorganization have been directed primarily to the development within the Infantry battalion of increased firepower without decrease in mobility. As a means to this end, the adoption of a light machine gun as an organic weapon in the rifle company is considered essential. Pending the development of a more suitable weapon of this type, much experimental work is being done with the Browning automatic rifle, equipped with a bipod, and with the air-cooled Browning, caliber .30 machine gun (tank machine gun) equipped with a special mount for ground use. Seventy-two of the latter have been issued to certain Infantry organizations for a practical test with special reference to their mobility when manhandled by elements of the assault echelon of the rifle company.

The high standard of individual proficiency in marksmanship for the various Infantry weapons attained last year was maintained for all weapons and, in some cases, increased. During the past few years, efforts to have every available soldier complete a qualification course in the weapon with which he is armed have met with very noticeable results. This is evidenced by the fact that more than ninety per cent (90%) of the number on the rolls required or authorized to complete a marksmanship course actually completed the course.

The subject of a suitable defense by Infantry against hostile tanks continues to occupy an important place in Infantry studies and experiments.

The Chief of Infantry is of the opinion that, whenever possible, combat trains and field trains should be motorized at the earliest practicable date. Again, assigned missions, War Department policies, and geographical peculiarities dictate the types of transportation. No one type fulfills all missions.

Air Corps Increases

Four of the five Air Corps increases have been furnished. The fifth increase will be furnished in 1932. The effects of these reductions on an existent depleted Infantry strength are evident. The Infantry has survived this impoverishment by great tenacity of purpose, improvisation and ingenuity. The Infantry today is functioning not only without a factor of safety, but undermanned.

Under the National Defense Act of 1920 the Infantry was allotted a strength of 110,000. Since the passage of that act, this strength has been reduced, at irregular intervals, to 40,331—a reduction of more than 65%.

Satisfactory progress in the development and test of arms and equipment for the Infantry has been made during the past year. This is particularly true in the case of the Infantry tank, the semi-automatic shoulder rifle, the 37-mm gun and the Infantry mortar.

Light Machine Gun

The universal opinion in the Infantry is that more firepower is needed in the rifle companies. It is felt that the Browning, caliber .30, water-cooled machine gun, although possessing ample firepower, is so heavy that the mobility of rifle-armed troops would be decreased, if this weapon were issued. Therefore, the field is being searched among existing weapons for an air-cooled, automatic weapon which is capable of delivering sustained, automatic fire and, at the same time, which will be light enough to be manhandled by the advance combat groups. Two existing weapons are being considered for this purpose—the Browning automatic rifle and the tank machine-gun.

Tanks

During the past year, more progress has been achieved in tank development than in any previous period since the World War. There are actually in the hands of the Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia, five different experimental models of tanks, shipped to that station for the purpose of comparison and test. These models are the Franklin-engined Renault, the light T tank, the 15-ton

medium tank, T2, the 23-ton tank and the medium (Christie) tank, T3. Moreover, there will soon be delivered to the Infantry another experimental model of a light tank (T1E4), which has the engine in rear and a track suspension similar to the British Vickers-Armstrong tank.

As stated above, a great deal of progress has been made during the past year, and it is felt that before the end of the fiscal year 1933 a satisfactory solution will be reached, a tank for standardization for limited procurement recommended, and a program of equipping the Army with a suitable modern tank will have commenced.

Motorization

In the past fiscal year motorization has been extended in the Infantry. The following organizations are now partly motorized:

- In the United States—5th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, and 34th Infantry regiments.
- In Hawaii—19th, 21st, 27th, and 35th Infantry regiments.
- In the Philippines—31st Infantry.
- In Puerto Rico—65th Infantry.

In addition to the above, one battalion of the 29th Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, with a platoon of the Cannon Company and a battalion section of the Service Company, has been fully motorized. This is the only fully motorized unit (a battalion) in the Infantry.

(Next week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will cover the annual reports of The Chief Signal Officer, The Inspector General, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Chief of the Militia Bureau, and the Chief of Finance.)

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive San Francisco Nov. 26; leave Dec. 1, arrive Honolulu Dec. 7; leave Dec. 8, arrive Guam Dec. 18; leave Dec. 18, arrive Manila, Dec. 23; leave Jan. 5, arrive Honolulu Jan. 20; leave Jan. 21, arrive San Francisco Jan. 27; leave Feb. 10, arrive Honolulu Feb. 16; leave Feb. 17, arrive Guam Feb. 27; leave Feb. 27, arrive Manila March 4; leave March 14, arrive Chinwangtao March 19; leave March 20, arrive Honolulu April 3; leave April 4, arrive San Francisco April 10.

St. Mihiel—Leave San Francisco Dec. 13, arrive Corinto Dec. 21; leave Dec. 21, arrive Cristobal Dec. 23; leave Dec. 24, arrive New York Dec. 30; leave Jan. 13, arrive San Juan Jan. 17; leave Jan. 18, arrive Cristobal Jan. 21; leave Jan. 25.

Republic—Leave San Francisco Nov. 26, arrive Cristobal Dec. 6; leave Dec. 5, arrive New York Dec. 14; leave Dec. 22, arrive Cristobal Dec. 28; leave Dec. 30, arrive San Francisco Jan. 9; leave Jan. 14, arrive Honolulu Jan. 21; leave Jan. 25, arrive San Francisco Jan. 31; leave Feb. 4, arrive Cristobal Feb. 14; leave Feb. 15, arrive New York Feb. 21; leave Feb. 28, arrive Cristobal March 6; leave March 8, arrive San Francisco, March 18; leave March 24, arrive Honolulu March 31; leave April 4, arrive San Francisco April 11.

Chateau Thierry—Leave Cristobal Nov. 23, arrive San Juan, Nov. 26; leave Nov. 26, arrive New York Nov. 30; leave Dec. 15, arrive San Juan Dec. 19; leave Dec. 20, arrive Cristobal Dec. 23; leave Dec. 28, arrive San Juan, Dec. 31; arrive New York Jan. 4; leave Jan. 19, arrive Cristobal Jan. 25; leave Jan. 25, arrive Corinto Jan. 27; leave Jan. 27, arrive San Francisco Feb. 4; leave Feb. 8, arrive Honolulu Feb. 14; leave Feb. 18, arrive San Francisco Feb. 24; leave Feb. 28, arrive Corinto March 8; leave March 8, arrive Cristobal March 10; leave March 11, arrive New York March 17; leave March 30, arrive San Juan April 3; leave April 4.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 229)

Purch. and Disb. Office, San Francisco, Calif., in Dec.; to USS Arctic.

Ch. Pay Clk. W. H. Gardner, det. USS Arizona; to Navy Purch. and Disb. Office, San Francisco.

Ch. Pay Clk. J. W. Hall, det. Navy Purch. and Disb. Office, San Francisco, Calif.; to Commissary Store, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Pay Clk. H. H. Koppang, det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to USS Arizona.

Ch. Pay Clk. R. E. Mapps, det. USS Arctic in Dec.; to Rec. Ship at San Francisco.

Nov. 16, 1932

Comdr. E. S. Stone, det. command USS Barry after Dec. 19; to command Destroyer Division Nine.

Comdr. W. C. Wallace, det. as Comdr. Dest. Div. 9 after Dec. 19; to Dist. Hdqtrs., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. C. F. Holden, det. USS New York about Nov. 12; to command USS Barry.

Lt. Comdr. J. F. Murphy, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; to duty Engr. Experiment Sta., Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Comdr. D. L. Taylor, det. USS Medusa; to USS Lexington.

Lt. E. F. Bilson, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. A. O. Giesemann, det. USS Lexington about Nov. 11; to USS Arkansas as sr. asst. engr. officer.

Lt. F. W. Ickes, det. USS Detroit in Dec.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. J. C. McCutchen, det. 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif., about Dec. 1; to USS Neches.

Lt. E. P. Sherman, det. USS Arizona in Nov.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Thomas Southall, det. USS Sapelo in Dec.; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. C. B. Camerer (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Nov. 15; to USS Tennessee.

Lt. Comdr. R. W. Hughes (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.; to Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. W. S. Leavenworth (MC), det. USS Tennessee; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. J. B. O'Neill (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., about Jan. 12; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. C. G. McCormack (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., about Jan. 7; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Lt. J. G. Owsley (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept., about Jan. 12; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Lt. B. S. Pupek (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., about Jan. 12; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Lt. C. R. Wilcox (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about Jan. 7; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Lt. (jg) G. B. Ridout (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., about Jan. 14; to Nav. Dispensary, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) C. M. Smith (MC), det. USS Tennessee in Nov.; to Nav. Dispensary, San Pedro, Calif.

Lt. (jg) E. E. Walter (MC), det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about Jan. 7; to instr. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 229)

Maj. Joseph J. O'Hare, GSC, extension two days. (Nov. 16).

Maj. Horace H. Fuller, GSC, one day, Nov. 17. (Nov. 16).

Maj. John P. Lucas, GSC, two days, Dec. 2. (Nov. 16).

Maj. J. Garesche Ord, GSC, two days, Nov. 17. (Nov. 16).

Maj. Robert McG. Littlejohn, GSC, one day, Dec. 3. (Nov. 16).

Maj. Edward F. Witsell, GSC, two days, Nov. 21. (Nov. 16).

Maj. Thomas H. Monroe, GSC, two days, Nov. 25. (Nov. 16).

Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Collins, Asst. C. of S. G-3, three days, Nov. 21. (Nov. 17).

Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Kilburne, Asst. C. of S., War Plans Div., two days, Nov. 24. (Nov. 17).

Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., GSC, three days, Nov. 21. (Nov. 17).

Lt. Col. William F. Pearson, AGD, two days, Dec. 2. (Nov. 17).

Lt. Col. Raymond S. Bamberger, AGD, one day, Nov. 25. (Nov. 17).

Maj. Bradford G. Chynoweth, GSC, one day, Nov. 17. (Nov. 17).

Maj. Carl A. Hardigg, GSC, four days, Nov. 24. (Nov. 17).

Maj. Edwin B. Lyon, GSC, eight days, Nov. 23. (Nov. 17).

1st Lt. Chester C. Hough, CE, one month, June 1, 1933. (Nov. 17).

Ch. Paul B. Rupp, USA, two days, Feb. 14, 1933. (Nov. 17).

Maj. William M. Dixon, GSC, five days, Nov. 21. (Nov. 17).

Maj. Howell M. Estes, GSC, one day, Dec. 3. (Nov. 17).

Maj. Harry R. Kutz, GSC, two days, Nov. 25. (Nov. 17).

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of each of the following named officers is announced:

Finance Department

Lt. Col. Matt C. Bristol, to Col., Nov. 10.

2nd Lt. Donald C. Hawkins, to 1st Lt., Nov. 10.

Coast Artillery Corps

Maj. Hugh E. Pitz (assigned to duty with QMC), to Lt. Col., Nov. 10.

Capt. Aaron Bradshaw, Jr., to Maj., Nov. 10.

1st Lt. Sherman E. Willard, to Capt., Nov. 10.

Dental Corps

Maj. Herman S. Rush, to Lt. Col., Nov. 11. (Nov. 14).

The promotion of Maj. Lester C. Ogg, DC, to grade of lieutenant colonel is announced. (Nov. 14).

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Corbett Carmichael, from Scott Fld., Ill., to Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La. (Nov. 15).

W. O. Joseph E. McNabb, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., placed on retired list upon own application, his retirement Nov. 30 announced after more than thirty years' service. (Nov. 15).

W. O. Jacob W. Hubler, Fort Benning, Ga., upon own application retired from active service after more than thirty years' service, Nov. 30. (Nov. 15).

W. O. George A. Lindley, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to S. F., Calif., sail Mar. 24 for Hawaii. (Nov. 17).

W. O. Clarence Ulery, to March Fld., Calif., on completion tour of foreign service in Hawaii. (Nov. 17).

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The travel performed by the following named enlisted men of the 27th Pursuit Squadron, AC, by air from Camp Skeel, Osceola, Mich., to Frankenmuth, Mich., and thence by truck to Selfridge Field, Mich., from October 4, to October 6, is confirmed as necessary in the military service, the urgency being such as to prevent the issuance of orders in advance: enlisted men were en route from Chanute Field to Selfridge Field and were forced to land near Frankenmuth due to inclement weather. On the morning of Oct. 5, in taking off, the airplane was wrecked, and the enlisted men returned to Selfridge Field on the wrecking truck.

St. Sgt. Anthony Smith.

Corp. Lester M. Rhea.

PFC Wallace Powers.

PFC Walter Shultz.

Pvt. William J. Bixler.

Pvt. Robert T. Ford.

Pvt. Albert A. Hylek.

Pvt. Harold L. Osborne. (Nov. 15).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Mr. Sgt. William C. Turner, placed on retired list at Army recruiting sta., Columbia, S. C., Nov. 30, sent to home. (Nov. 10).

1st Sgt. Adolph G. Jabas, CAC, placed on retired list at Fort Baker, Calif., Nov. 30, sent to home. (Nov. 16).

1st Sgt. Scott W. Carter, Inf., placed on retired list at Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., sent to home, Nov. 30. (Nov. 16).

Mr. Sgt. Carl M. Taute, CAC, placed on retired list at CAC School, Ft. Monroe, Va., Nov. 30, sent to home. (Nov. 16).

1st Sgt. Alfred Randall, Inf., placed on retired list at Fort Howard, Md., Nov. 30, sent to home. (Nov. 17).

St. Sgt. Edward H. Hamilton, Med. Dept., placed on retired list at Letterman General Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., Nov. 30, sent to home. (Nov. 17).

BOARDS

An examining board to consist of the following named officers is appointed to meet at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., at the call of the president, for the purpose of examining such officers of the Medical Corps as may be directed to report to the board for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Lt. Col. Morrison C. Stayer, MC.

Lt. Col. James E. Baylis, MC.

Maj. Charles B. Spruit, MC. (Nov. 17).

ORGANIZED RESERVES

Maj. Charles Wolff, 3d, Spec-Res., to active duty, Nov. 20, at Washington, D. C. Sec. of War, for training in connection with procurement activities. (Nov. 15).

Capt. R. D. Wells, Spec-Res., to active duty, Dec. 4, at Wash., D. C., Asst. C. of S. G-1, for training. (Nov. 15).

Lt. Col. John Spofford Spicer, Ord-Res., to active duty, Nov. 20, at Washington, D. C., office Asst. Sec. of War for training. (Nov. 16).

1st Bat., 8th Infantry, Firing

In keeping with the record of previous years, the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, stationed at Fort Screven, Georgia, has just completed a remarkably proficient target season. The battalion finished the season with 90.31 percentage qualifying, having failed to qualify only one of the 147 riflemen firing. The average score for the battalion was 293.78; a score well within the sharpshooter qualification.

National Guard Notes

Training of the National Guard in chemical warfare is hampered by a shortage of gas masks and munitions allowances, Maj. Gen. H. L. Gilchrist, USA, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, informed the Secretary of War in his annual report made public this week.

"As a result of the inadequacy of the equipment and munitions," he declared, "the time spent upon chemical warfare training is necessarily limited; consequently it is very difficult to secure the desired efficiency in training."

"This is urgent and an outstanding need," he added.

The number of National Guard officers attending the Chemical Warfare School is believed by General Gilchrist to be "much too small." "While every attempt has been made to encourage the Militia Bureau to send their officers to the Chemical Warfare School for purposes of instruction, there seems to be a hesitancy to do so," he said. "The records of this office show that of the 1654 graduates of the School for the period 1921 to 1932, but 58 were from the National Guard."

Referring to the shortage of gas masks for the Guard, General Gilchrist said:

"At the present time the allowance of masks provided by the Militia Bureau for the National Guard (three per 100 men) is inadequate to carry out the unit battalion training. As a result, in some instances it has been necessary to resort to borrowing gas masks from nearby posts of the Regular Army in order to carry out any form of training. This is believed to be undesirable, as it not only deprives the Regular Army of the use of the masks during the period they are in the hands of the National Guard, but also entails some wear and tear on them, for which no reimbursement is made. Nevertheless, under the circumstances, there is no other way in which the National Guard can receive this necessary training in chemical warfare until an allowance of masks, equal at least to those now prescribed for the Regular Army is provided. This is urgent, and an outstanding need."

"To remedy this condition existing in the National Guard, the Chief of the Militia Bureau has been informed that a large number of M-II canisters, unsuitable for war reserve, are available for training. These canisters can be issued to the Militia Bureau for training purposes for a nominal reconditioning cost of 55c each. The Chief of the Militia Bureau has also been informed that complete new masks, with reconditioned M-II canisters, can be obtained at a unit price of \$9.50, which is believed very reasonable."

"Second in importance to the shortage of gas masks is the lack of tear gas and smoke candles for the field training of the National Guard organizations."

The following officers successfully completed the recent Field Officers Course for National Guard and Reserve Officers, Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.:

Capt. Wilber E. Beach, MC, Ohio National Guard.

Lt. Col. Thomas Dobbins, Med-Res.

Capt. James E. Ensey, MC, Oklahoma National Guard.

Maj. Oliver E. Griest, MC, Indiana National Guard.

Maj. Charles S. Hendricks, MC, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Capt. David B. Levine, MC, New Jersey National Guard.

Capt. John A. Merideth, MC, Nebraska National Guard.

Capt. Alexis P. Minos, MA-Res.

Lt. Col. Hall G. VanVlack, Med-Res.

Maj. Frank L. Williams, MC, Iowa National Guard.

The course is designed to prepare officers for command or administrative duties in field grades.

Instruction as given is devoted principally to military art, preventive medicine, the training of military personnel, and the administration of Medical Department units.

Reserve Corps Notes

"Two developments in connection with Reserve flying training during the past fiscal year have resulted in considerable improvement in this training and will continue to have further favorable effects in due course," Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Chief of Air Corps, stated in his annual report.

"The first of these developments," he said, "is the assignment of service type airplanes to this activity in sufficient numbers to facilitate tactical training. The immediate result of this action is that Air Reserve pilots are for the first time getting a major part of their flying in service type equipment. The second development is the adoption of a new plan of accounting for Reserve flying hour costs. Under the new plan, much-needed additional flying hours will be made available for the Air Reserve."

"The service type airplanes being currently made available for Reserve flying are of the observation type, however, many of these units are designated pursuit, attack and bombardment. In order to properly round out the equipment of Reserve training units a problem of the future will be to furnish them appropriate types of airplanes. It is believed this matter can be properly adjusted by taking cognizance of this deficiency in future purchase of service type airplanes."

"The procurement and training of Air Reserve pilots should be prosecuted vigorously," General Foulois also declared.

"The five-year Air Corps development program itself made very little provision for a commensurate expansion of Air Reserve inactive and 14-day active duty training. This program not only failed to provide for increased regular Air Corps personnel needed for this activity but also did not provide an adequate or appropriate amount of tactical equipment, both flying and auxiliary."

"In any future Air Corps expansion program, the importance of the Reserve in our plan of National Defense should be recognized and provision made accordingly for personnel and proper equipment for the development of an adequate and effective Air Reserve."

Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.—As a result of plans made by 1st Division Reserve Officers attending the CCX at Camp Dix in September, the twice a month conferences initiated by Maj. C. N. Sawyer last winter were started in a "Get Together" in the basement dining room of the 71st Regiment Armory, with a turnout of thirty-nine Officers of the Division and one Reserve guest—Lt. Col. Gunnar Pande, assigned to the 77th Division.

Col. H. P. Hobbs, Chief of Staff, Lt. Col. Jesse D. Elliott, 16th Inf., Maj. R. W. Hardenbergh, Capt. E. C. Atkinson, 18th Inf., and Lt. Paul R. Smith, C.W.S., 1st Division, represented the regular establishment. After Colonel Hobbs had expressed his appreciation of the large turnout and summarized the schedule that had been drawn up for guidance during the ensuing conferences, Major Hardenbergh detailed the course of instruction that had been outlined.

Des Moines, Iowa—Capt. H. A. Volk, Inf-Res, of 1807 E. 23rd street, has been decorated with the Order of the Purple Heart. Captain Volk, then a corporal in the 18th Infantry, was wounded in action Oct. 5, 1918, and received a citation from Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. He was promoted to be a captain later and commended for "gallant conduct" in three major offensives.

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Personals

There was recently held at Fort Amador, Panama, C. Z., a contract bridge tournament at the Golf Club. Mrs. Aaron Brodshorn won the first prize and Mrs. Barrington Flannigan won the second prize.

The Army and Navy Society, Children of American Revolution, met at the Institute of Musical Art, Washington, D. C., Armistice Day, Mrs. Walter A. Blossdorn presiding in the absence of the President, Mrs. Roy S. Geiger. After a short business meeting in which Jacqueline Allen reported sending application blanks to Comdr. Dodge and Capt. Stephan F. Tillman. Helen May Blossdorn reported placing wreaths on the statues of Columbus, Oct. 12—William Penn and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24, and placing flowers on the tomb of the unknown soldier, Nov. 11, Armistice Day, for the society.

Pelree H. Brereton, who served as an ensign in the U. S. Navy during the World War, was elected the first mayor of the town of Warwick, R. I., by a plurality of 1,600 at the recent elections. Mr. Brereton is the son of Lt. P. H. Brereton, USCG-ret.

The 107th anniversary ball of the Old Guard of the City of New York will be held at the Commodore on Jan. 27, Maj. Edward Havemeyer Snyder, commander of this oldest veterans' organization in the country, announces.

Boxholders this year will include Rear Adm. William W. Phelps, Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderblit, Comdr. William Seaman Bainbridge, Rear Adm. Louis R. de Steiguer, Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, Brig. Gen. Charles Elliot Warren, Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne, Rear Adm. William B. Franklin, Comdr. Howland H. Pell and Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard.

Col. E. G. Peyton, USA, and Mrs. Peyton of Ft. Benning, Ga., were recent guests of the Martinique while in Washington.

Following is list of officers who sailed from Honolulu on U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel, Nov. 10, 1932:

Maj. Francis J. Tooney, CAC.
Capt. Ben B. Blair, CAC, Einar W. Chester, Inf., Daniel D. Coons, QMC, Wm. H. Lawton, MC, Harvey B. Porter, MC, Leon H. Richmond, SC, Moore A. Stuart, FA, Charles F. Sutherland, Inf., 2d Lts. Donald W. Armagost, AC, Franklin P. Miller, FA, Jacob G. Reynolds, CAC, Alden P. Taber, CAC, Harold S. Whiteley, FA.

Following is list of officers who sailed from Honolulu on the U.S.A.T. Republic Nov. 12, 1932:

Lt. Col. Frank Geere, CAC, Maj. Eugene A. Smith, DC.
Capt. Joseph W. Benson, AC, Nathaniel E. Callen, Inf., Frederick R. Chamberlin, Jr., CAC, Lester M. Dyke, MC, Harland C. Griswold, Inf., Carroll G. Riggs, CAC, Volney W. Wortman, CAC, Frank L. Miller, Chap.
1st Lts. Raleigh R. Hendrix, CAC,

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings and births should be addressed to the Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.



Bachrach.

MISS ROSA PAIGE HAYES

Daughter of Mrs. Charles Willard Hayes, whose engagement was recently announced to Lt. Lemuel Mathewson, USA, son of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Mathewson, of Bath, N. Y.

Irvin A. Robinson, Inf., Paul A. Roy, CAC, Robert M. Shaw, SC.
2nd Lts. Wm. R. F. Bleakney, Inf., Arthur L. Fuller, Jr., CAC, Duncan S. Somerville, FA, William M. Vestal, CAC.
War. Off. John R. Baldwin, USA.
Warrant Officer Leslie M. Matthews, USA.

Lt. Park Holland, AC, USA, Dayton, Ohio, is a guest at the Martinique in Washington.

Capt. Kenneth B. Bush, AGD, has reported for duty at Sixth Corps Area Headquarters, in Chicago, from Washington, and has been announced by General Parker as assistant to Col. William D. Mitchell, corps area adjutant general. Capt. Thomas P. Brittain, MAC, recently arrived in Chicago from duty in the Surgeon General's Office and has been announced as assistant to Col. P. C. Hutton, the corps area surgeon.

Col. Claude E. Brigham, USA, and Mrs. Brigham of Edgewood Arsenal, Md., were in Washington this week for a brief visit and stopped at the Martinique.

The Army Square Club will be hosts to Masons of New York City at services to be held in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, Sunday, Nov. 20, at 4 P.M. Chaplain J. Knox Bodel, USA, will officiate.

Col. Charles T. Arrighi of New York is spending a few days in Washington at the Hotel Martinique.

The chief of naval operations, Adm. William V. Pratt, and Mrs. Pratt will entertain guests in their box at the Thanksgiving night ball to be given in the ball room of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society. Among others who will be hosts in boxes will be the major general commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Ben. H. Fuller, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, Brig. Gen. Dion Williams, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Scofield, and Rear Adm. and Mrs. Chase.

The officers of the garrison at Fort Wayne, Mich., and their wives honored the new commanding officer, Col. Russell C. Langdon, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Lang-

don with a delightful reception and dance November 6. The club rooms were very attractively decorated, and splendid music was furnished by the orchestra of the second Infantry band. In addition to the members of the Post, many guests from Detroit and neighboring cities attended.

Mrs. Doig, wife of Col. Arthur H. Doig, USA, has returned to Washington after a brief visit in Philadelphia and is at the Martinique.

Warren D. Robbins, of Washington, spent a few days recently with Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Mitchell, at Middleburg, Va.

Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. William Bradbury Buxton have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marcelyn Elizabeth Boyden Buxton, to Lt. Colby G. Rucker, USN, son of Mrs. Rucker, of Washington and New Orleans, and the late William Colby Rucker.

The ceremony will take place Nov. 23 at Grace and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. After the wedding there will be a reception for the bridal party and the members of both families at the Mount Vernon Club.

Lt. Col. Ralph Pennell, USA, and Mrs. Pennell, announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma Katharine to Lt. Richard Kellogg Boyd, 9th Inf., U. S. M. A. '31, son of the late Capt. Charles T. Boyd and Mrs. Richard H. Hawkins, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Right Rev. Julius W. Atwood of New York, formerly Bishop of Arizona has announced the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood Duer to Lt. Neale Roland Curtin, USN, on November 12 at Coronado, Calif. Lieutenant Curtin who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1928 is the son of the late Lt. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, USN, and of Mrs. Thorvald Solberg, wife of Lt. Comdr. Thorvald Solberg, USN. Lieutenant Curtin is on duty on the USS Hopkins at San Diego, Calif.

The wedding of Miss Catherine Hawley Fenton, daughter of Lt. Col. Chauncey L. Fenton, USA, professor at the Military Academy and Mrs. Fenton, to Lt. Alphonse A. Greene, FA, USA, will take place November 23 at the Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y. Chaplain A. B. Kinsolving, USA, will officiate.

After a short wedding trip, the young couple will be at home at Fort Hoyle, Md., where Lieutenant Greene has been stationed since graduation from the Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare H. Draper of Boston and Hopedale, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Grace Draper Charlot, to Lt. Robert Wright Gallaway, USMC, son of Mrs. Donald MacKay and the late John M. Gallaway. The wedding date has not been set.

Women's Organizations

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—The October meeting of the Daughters of the United States Army was held at the home of Miss Elsie Simpson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. O. T. Simpson, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. At a short business session it was decided to contribute to the help of needy families during the holidays. After Halloween, games were played and refreshments served.

Fort George G. Meade, Md.—Mrs. Robert Sterrett and Mrs. C. F. McKin-

ney entertained the Ft. Geo. G. Meade Chapter of the Daughters of the U. S. Army with a delightful luncheon on November 8 at the home of Mrs. McKinney in Baltimore, Md. After luncheon the fall business meeting was held. The members present were: Mrs. L. B. Simonds, Mrs. C. R. Mayo, Mrs. Ned B. Rehkopf, Mrs. Ralph W. Kingman, Mrs. Herman O. Lane, Mrs. J. R. Weber, Mrs. Noel A. Neal and Mrs. E. L. Florance and Misses Eugenie Harris, Dorothy Davis, Donnie Rehkopf and Inez Wlezorek.

The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were fortunate in having Commander Gulliver, USN, commanding the Constitution, address them on Monday, Nov. 14, at their meeting at the Hay Adams. Mrs. George W. McIver, Regent, presided and gracefully presented the speaker who told of some of the interesting intimate history of Old Ironsides. Commander Gulliver brought with him a very lovely painting of the ship as she looks today.

To Attend Ceremony

Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams accompanied by Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, and Capt. Harold R. Stark, USN, Aide to the Secretary, will fly from the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., to Hampton Roads, Va., this morning, and proceed by automobile to Kitty Hawk, N. C., to attend the dedication of the Wright Memorial.

During the dedication ceremonies the USS Akron, airship, and planes from the Naval Air Stations, Anacostia, D. C. and Hampton Roads, Virginia, will circle the ninety-foot lighthouse which has been erected as a monument at Kitty Hawk where Wilbur and Orville Wright made the World's first successful airplane flight on Dec. 17, 1903.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nov. 17, 1932

The Navy Relief Ball will be held Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 24, at the Willard Hotel.

Mrs. Hoover heads the list of distinguished patronesses, which includes Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Mrs. W. H. Brownson and Mrs. C. F. Hughes.

This ball, sponsored by the District of Columbia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, is one of the most popular of all the season's entertainments held in the interests of charity.

A number of the season's debutantes will serve on the floor committee under the chairmanship of Miss Catherine DuBois, daughter of Capt. Barron DuBois, USN. Those assisting Miss DuBois will be Miss Edith Bull, Miss Ann Daingerfield, Miss Gertrude Faust, Miss Laura Katherine Field, Miss Julia Matheson, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Miss Priscilla Watson, Miss Helene Fortescue, Miss Marian Shouse, Miss Ruth Tuckerman, Miss Louise Tittmann and Miss Betty Ainsworth Burke.

Mrs. Frank P. Upham, chairman of the box committee, reports an unprecedented success in the sale of boxes, all of which have been taken.

Among those who have taken boxes are the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Admiral and Mrs. C. F. Hughes, Admiral and Mrs. William V. Pratt, Admiral and Mrs. C. P. Upham, Admiral and Mrs. Marvell, Admiral and Mrs. Larimer, Admiral and Mrs. Ridley McLean, Admiral and Mrs. H. V. Butler, Admiral and Mrs. Adolphus Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, Admiral and Mrs. O. G. Murfin, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson, Admiral and Mrs. Cary Grayson, Capt. and Mrs. Maddox, Capt. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill, Admiral and Mrs. Willard Brownson, Admiral and Mrs. Marvell, Maj. and Mrs. George Patton, Admiral and Mrs. Emory Land, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kauffmann, Mrs. Ridgely Hunt, Admiral William Rogers, Mrs. Frank Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McHarg, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. Frank Berrien, Mrs. Arthur McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Savage, T. W. Noyes, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph McDowell, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Comdr. and Mrs. Paul Bastedo.

Maj. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Churchill and their sons, Mr. Lawrence S. Churchill, Jr., and Mr. John Charles Churchill, 3d, who formerly were at Langley Field, Va., where Maj. Churchill was stationed, have moved to their new home at 212 Raymond street, in Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Archibald, widow of Capt. Robert J. Archibald, US Marine Corps, entertained at a tea at her apartment in honor of Mrs. Juan B. Sacasa, wife of the president-elect of Nicaragua.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
Nov. 18, 1932

Mrs. Alexander McBain Young, of British Columbia, has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Oman, MC, USN., at their quarters at the Naval Hospital reservation.

Mrs. Wilmer Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Dahlgren, at their home at Wardour. Mrs. Dahlgren gave a luncheon for Mrs. Biddle.

Lt. and Mrs. John R. Van Nagell gave a supper party at their home at Spa View Heights.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Patterson gave a supper party at the Annapolis Roads Club.

Baron de Rosen, of the Swedish legation, Washington, has been the guest of Lt. Alfred Bolton at the Officers' Club at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Juanita Wills, of Newbern, N. C., has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Patterson, at their quarters on Porter road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hutchinson, of Montclair, N. J., were the guests last week of their nephew, Lt. Comdr. Myron W. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, at their home on Prince George street.

Mrs. Mortimer Johnson and her daughters, the Misses Johnson, have returned to Annapolis and are at Carvel Hall, where they

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POSTS and STATIONS

will pass the winter. Mrs. Johnson and daughters passed the summer near Boston and in the early fall motored to Newman, Ga., where they had been the guests of Mrs. Johnson's grandson, Lt. Robert Higgins, and Mrs. Higgins.

Miss Mollie Milligan passed last week as the guest of Mrs. Lee P. Johnson, at Indian Head, Md.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
Nov. 17, 1932

Mrs. Joseph J. O'Hara, wife of Maj. J. J. O'Hara, who is the military attaché in Havana, Cuba, has arrived to visit Maj. and Mrs. Dennis E. McCunniff and Maj. and Mrs. Ludon D. Worsham.

Week-end guests of Lt. and Mrs. Marion P. Echols were Maj. and Mrs. R. Stearns Dodson, of Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat had as guests last week Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder and her son Richard, of New York. Mrs. Wheat and Mrs. Snyder returned Saturday after a trip to Alexandria, Va., where Clayton Wheat is attending the Episcopal High School.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Hannay had visiting them for the week end Mr. and Mrs. Larry Tuna and Mrs. Herbert White, of New York. Guests of Lt. and Mrs. James G. Christensen are Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown, who arrived Friday from Media, Pa.

Guests of Lt. and Mrs. Henry B. Sheets at their home in Highland Falls are Mrs. Sheets' sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Penney, who arrived Friday from Buffalo.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. Frank W. Halliday last week were Dr. and Mrs. Eddy Roberts, of Pearl River, N. Y., and Col. and Mrs. Halliday's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Halliday, of Kew Gardens, L. I.

Col. and Mrs. Walter McLaskey, of New York, arrived Sunday to be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Hartman. Maj. and Mrs. Roy C. Woodruff have as guests Mrs. Woodruff's cousins, the Misses Helen and Dorothy Drew, of Brooklyn.

Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander went to New York to attend the opening of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

At the bi-monthly officers' hop, which was held Friday night at the West Point Hotel, Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson received with Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Hartman and Maj. and Mrs. Robert I. Eichelberger.

Col. and Mrs. John E. Monroe arrived Saturday from Frankford Arsenal to be the week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie. Capt. and Mrs. Leo V. Warner have visiting them Mrs. Warner's sister, Mrs. Lorna Loring, of San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION
Sept. 30, 1932

The social season in Chefoo has been unusually quiet. Interest has focused principally on a series of tennis matches at the Chefoo Recreation Club between officers of the US fleet, local civilian players and visitors from British ships in port from time to time.

Other entertainments have included receptions for visiting British and Italian ships, farewell parties for homeward bound officers and their families, and a series of interesting entertainments for Mrs. Nancy Williams, wife of the Commandant of the Yangtze Patrol, who spent some time in Chefoo.

All US ships will leave Chefoo Oct. 3 except the Sacramento, which will stand by for some time, due to local disturbances between two Chinese armies. The fleet, with a few exceptions, will spend three weeks in Shanghai and one week in Hongkong, with a few destroyers visiting Swatow and Amoy en route. All ships are due in Manila about Nov. 12 for the winter months.

Practically all dependents are leaving Chefoo this week, and one of the last groups leaves today on the SS Shenking. Those leaving are Mrs. J. A. Byrne and two sons, Mrs. J. C. Thom and daughter, Mrs. C. J. Marshall and Miss Lucinda Marshall, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mrs. L. M. LeHardy and son, Mrs. M. J. Richardson, Mrs. Stephen K. Hall, Mrs. F. A. Packer and children, Mrs. Harold Deutermann, Mrs. Jean Kaitner and Miss Joan Kaitner, Mrs. M. H. Carver and Miss Carver, Mrs. L. W. Bailey, Mrs. Denty and child, Mrs. E. G. Eberhart and Alan Eberhart, Mrs. Charles Andrews and children and Mrs. B. M. G. Goodill.

Among those sailing on the USS Henderson on the 25th were Mrs. L. Doughty, Jr., and Miss Billie Doughty, Mrs. E. J. Walker, Mrs. W. L. Moore and Miss Moore, Mrs. S. P. Jenkins and two sons and Mrs. J. S. Hawkins, who will go directly to Manila. Lt. and Mrs. J. P. S. Devereaux, USMC, recently married, sailed from Ching

Wan Tao on the Henderson for the U. S., where Lt. Devereaux has been ordered for duty. Lt. and Mrs. Bruce B. Adell and Miss Virginia Adell, who have been spending some time in Peking, also sailed on the Henderson. Lt. Adell will join his ship in Shanghai, but Mrs. Adell and daughter will continue to Manila. Mrs. J. F. Kutz and James Kutz, Mrs. C. D. Edgar and son Dallas, also recent visitors to Peking, were aboard the Henderson en route to Manila.

Among the entertainments of the last few days in Chefoo were a dinner party given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. J. Walker at the Chefoo Club, when their guests numbered 20. Mrs. Walker also entertained on the 23rd at a bridge tiffin at the club. Mrs. Rufus W. Mathewson entertained at four tables of bridge, followed by tiffin, on the 17th and Mrs. M. M. Gossett entertained 18 guests on the 15th.

Mrs. Andrew R. Mack entertained at bridge and dinner Sept. 27 at her home in the Broadway Compound. Capt. A. E. Wolleson entertained the Marrowbone Club, a group of Chefoo business men, at tiffin Sept. 28. Lt. (jg) L. K. Reynolds entertained at dinner at the Chefoo Club Sept. 29. The officers of the H.M.S. Medway entertained at dinner on the 27th.

FT. LAWTON, WASH.
Nov. 12, 1932

Col. and Mrs. Howell went on an overnight trip to Wenatchee, the center of the apple-growing industry, last month, returning by way of Ellensburg, and Yakima, along the beautiful Naches River Highway.

Lt. and Mrs. Donald C. Hill have arrived on the post, coming from Corvallis, Oregon, where Lieutenant Hill was attached to the ROTC Unit at Oregon Agricultural College.

The West Coast Army Football Team, under the direction of Capt. E. K. Meredith, arrived in Seattle and were quartered on the post. The team played against the West Seattle Athletic Club at the Civic Stadium. The Army lost by 7-6.

Little Nancy Dillon, the younger of the two daughters of the Adjutant, Capt. Lee S. Dillon, and Mrs. Dillon, celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary, with a party at her home. All of the children on Officers' Row were invited. Halloween games of different kinds were played and the child clever enough to find a hidden object was rewarded with a prize. Refreshments were served when the games were over.

Col. and Mrs. Howell gave a bridge supper at their quarters recently in honor of the officers of the visiting football team. All of the officers and ladies of the post were invited. The first prize for ladies was won by Mrs. Robert M. Copeland, and the first prize for men was won by Lt. O. C. Torbetts. The booby prizes were won by Mrs. Donald C. Hill and Lt. W. C. Van Giesen, respectively.

Col. and Mrs. Howell were among the guests present at the dinner bridge given by Col. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel at their residence in Lakehurst, Seattle recently. Colonel Kimmel is in command of the R.O.T.C. Unit at the University of Washington.

On Sunday evening Col. and Mrs. Howell motored down to Fort Lewis where they were the guests at supper in his quarters of Col. Arthur J. Davis, QMC, a classmate of Colonel Howell.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.
Nov. 15, 1932

The ladies' Luncheon and Bridge Club met Tuesday afternoon at the Officers' Club. The hostesses were Mrs. James E. Baylis and Miss Lida Billick. Others attending were Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Mrs. J. M. Willis, Mrs. Charles LeBaron, Jr., Mrs. Charles G. Souder, Mrs. Charles B. Spruit, Mrs. Leslie D. Baskin, Mrs. Henry N. Blanchard, Mrs. Daniel H. Mallan, Mrs. Ralph B. Stewart, Mrs. Jacob L. Hartman, Mrs. John H. Hildring, Mrs. Roland T. Fenton, Mrs. W. Harvey W. Kernan, Mrs. Marion W. Ransone, Mrs. George D. Newton, Mrs. T. N. Page, Mrs. T. J. Hartford, Mrs. Lloyd Moore, Mrs. Paul E. Zuber and Mrs. James

C. Bower. Mrs. H. N. Ervin was a guest. The Monthly Night Bridge Club met Nov. 11 at the Red Cross House. Mrs. Charles G. Souder and Mrs. Ralph B. Stewart were the hostesses. The prize winners were Maj. Leslie D. Baskin, Mrs. Jacob L. Hartman and Mrs. William E. Shambora. Refreshments were served by the Officers' Club.

Mrs. Garfield L. McKinney went to Walter Reed Hospital Nov. 14 for observation and treatment.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Souder and Capt. and Mrs. John H. Hildring were dinner guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer Wednesday evening, Nov. 9.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Willis drove to Lexington, Va., Thursday, Nov. 10, to visit their son, John, at V. M. I. Saturday and Sunday they spent in Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul B. Gibson and family of the Army War College in Washington, D. C., spent the week end as guests of Maj. and Mrs. Charles G. Souder in their quarters. Colonel Gibson was recently Assistant Commandant of the Medical Field Service School and many friends greeted him at the barracks. Miss Lucille Blackwell, daughter of Maj. J. Hubert Blackwell, now of Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., formerly at Carlisle Barracks, spent the week end in Carlisle and went on to Washington with Miss Mary Alice Gibson.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hartford drove to Washington Sunday.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.
Nov. 13, 1932

Maj. and Mrs. Maurice C. Bigelow, who spent a few days at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., visiting friends, have returned to the post.

The newly organized Dramatic Club at Ft. Snelling had its first meeting Thursday evening at the Officers' Club. Officers for the year were elected. Maj. Bert M. Lennon was elected president; Mrs. Robert G. Howie will be vice-president; Mrs. Charles M. Seebach is secretary-treasurer; Capt. Robert G. Howie is business manager; Lt. Charles M. Seebach is stage manager and Lt. Buford F. Nyquist is property manager. A play reading committee composed of Mrs. Willis S. Bryant, Mrs. Nyquist, Mrs. John L. Pauley, Jr., and Miss Helen Nelson was appointed. There will be a second meeting of the club at 8 P. M. the evening of Monday, Nov. 14, at the Officers' Club, when a play will be chosen and a director appointed, who will choose a cast and costumes. All members of the Officers' Club who are interested in dramatics are urged to attend.

Maj. and Mrs. Leon G. Harer will leave Nov. 18 for a 15 day visit with relatives in New York.

Lt. and Mrs. Wm. E. Donegan were hosts at their quarters Wednesday evening with an informal dinner and bridge for Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick S. Doll, Mrs. Wm. R. Willis and Lt. Benjamin E. Thurston.

Chaplain Alva S. Brasted, who has been in Washington, D. C., for several days, returned to the post Friday.

Several of the officers at the post are leaving this week end for a few days deer hunting trip to the northern part of the State. Capt. Newton W. S. Speece, Willis S. Bryant and John P. Tillman will be gone for a few days; Capt. Cyril B. Spicer and Lt. Arthur E. Peterson will go to Leech Lake; Capt. Andrew J. Powell, John H. Rodman and Robert C. Sanders have left for Cross Lake and Lt. Edwin J. McAllister and Lt. Floyd E. Dunn will spend a few days at Black Duck, Minn. Lt. Benjamin E. Thurston will also spend a few days leave in northern Minnesota.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH.
Nov. 14, 1932

Mrs. A. H. Gilkeson entertained in her quarters on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 10, at a bridge luncheon. The list of guests included Mrs. George H. Brett, Mrs. Harry W. Miller, Mrs. Harry G. Armstrong, Mrs. Reginald Ducat, Mrs. A. B. Ballard, Mrs. A. A. Kessler, Mrs. L. M. Crane and Mrs. George Wald. Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Ballard were awarded prizes for high scores at contract.

Mrs. Flint Garrison and Mrs. Paul M. Jacobs were hostesses at the afternoon

(Continued on Next Page)

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SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

bridge on Tuesday, Nov. 8, in the Officers' Club. The prizes for high scores were won by Mrs. Tellman, Mrs. Blessley and Mrs. Kessler, and the cut prize was awarded to Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Phares McFarren and her small son, Kent Arlan, arrived on the post during the past week from Leavenworth, Kans., where they have been for the past two months.

Mr. E. Bayless was host at an informal dinner in the Officers' Club on Friday, Nov. 11, when his guests were Lt. and Mrs. Flint Garrison, Lt. and Mrs. Durward O. Lowry and Lt. George F. McGuire.

Lts. Donald L. Putt and A. S. Shepherd entertained at dinner in the Officers' Club on the same evening, when their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ross G. Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Kindervater, Mrs. F. B. Tyndall and Mr. Keith Putt.

Mrs. Durward O. Lowry and Mrs. Flint Garrison spent the week end as the guests of Mrs. Lowry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gauthier, of Walkerville, Canada.

Maj. A. H. Gilkeson and Capt. Ross G. Hoyt are spending a week near Grayling, Mich., where they are planning on doing some very intensive deer hunting.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Nov. 14, 1932

Mrs. Walter Krueger and her daughter, Miss Dorothy, were hostesses at a luncheon at their quarters Wednesday. Their guests included Mrs. Perry L. Boyer, Mrs. Robert C. Cotton, Mrs. Oral E. Clark, Mrs. William E. Hall, Mrs. Henry S. Cole, Mrs. Arthur G. Hutchinson, Mrs. Robert L. Hostetler, Miss Ida Johnson, Mrs. Charles C. Higgins, Mrs. William H. Arnold, Mrs. William W. Harris, Mrs. John T. Westermeyer, Mrs. Roy K. Kauffman, Mrs. Roger B. Derby, Mrs. Krueger's mother, Mrs. James Norvell and Mrs. George S. Spaulding and her daughter, Miss Alice, of Webster Groves.

Mrs. Mary King, Mr. Merton King, Miss Eleanor King and Miss Sarah June Johnson of Potwin, Kansas, were the guests of Maj. and Mrs. Paul R. King over the last week end, Nov. 4 to 6. Miss Cora Roberts, aunt of Maj. King, who arrived Friday, Nov. 4 with other guests will depart today for her home in Waukegan, Ill.

Lt. and Mrs. William H. Arnold were hosts at a steak roast in the woods near their quarters last Tuesday evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Norris Allen, Dr. and Mrs. G. O. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hungerford, Fred Niemeyer, Capt. and Mrs.

Arthur G. Hutchinson, Capt. Harold Haney, Lieut. and Mrs. Claude D. Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Arnold of Mobile, Alabama, arrived at Jefferson Barracks yesterday. They will be the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Arnold for several days.

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Reed of the Veterans' Hospital returned this past week from Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dr. and Mrs. Reed were the guests of Dr. and G. W. Klenoff of that city for ten days.

FT. DU PONT, DEL.

Nov. 14, 1932

Lt. and Mrs. Reginald Whitaker entertained at dinner on Saturday, Nov. 5, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. Watkins, Maj. and Mrs. Simkins and Capt. and Mrs. Kohloss.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armat, of Washington, D. C., stopped over for one night with Col. and Mrs. Watkins.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Offley, of West Chester, Pa., motored from there on Sunday, Nov. 6, to see Chaplain and Mrs. Alken at Ft. Du Pont.

Major Cairns, who has spent three weeks at Walter Reed General Hospital, returned to the post on Friday.

Mrs. Martha Lee was a recent visitor to the post, where she called on old friends and had tea with Mrs. Kohloss.

Maj. and Mrs. Edward A. Turner came on Tuesday to be the guests overnight of Capt. and Mrs. F. Webster Cook. Major Turner is on his way to Altoona, Pa., where he is to be on duty with the Organized Reserves.

Lt. and Mrs. Albert J. Wick motored to Washington, D. C., on Armistice Day and returned late that same night.

Mrs. W. H. Waugh entertained Nov. 10 at a bridge party. There were five tables and the guests comprised a number of people from Delaware City as well as from the post. The attractive prizes were won as follows: 1st prize, Mrs. Jester, of Delaware City; 2nd prize, Mrs. O'Deen; booby prize, Mrs. Nortner.

GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Nov. 14, 1932

At a special meeting of the Lions Club and affiliated organizations of Downers Grove, Ill., Nov. 8, Lt. Comdr. Wallis Gearing, USN, was the principal speaker and delivered an address on the subject of "Our Country's Responsibility to the Armistice."

Lt. George H. Dana, USN, delivered an Armistice Day address at the regular weekly meeting of the Rotary Club of Kankakee, Ill., at the Hotel Kankakee.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

Nov. 9, 1932

Col. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall and Lt. and Mrs. J. Sladen Bradley were joint hosts last Saturday evening at a buffet supper in compliment to Lt. and Mrs. Eugene McGinley. About 20 guests attended the party, which was given at the Officers' Club.

Maj. and Mrs. Rapp Brush invited 28 guests last Monday evening to a party at the Officers' Club in celebration of Major Brush's birthday anniversary. Informal games followed by supper filled the pleasant evening. Last Friday evening Major and Mrs. Brush presided at a dinner with places for eight at their quarters.

Tuesday evening Maj. and Mrs. Charles H. Corlett were dinner hosts at their home. Covers were laid for eight.

Capt. and Mrs. Russel Skinner entertained Armistice night with a buffet supper for about 18 of their friends. Bridge formed the evening's pastime.

Capt. and Mrs. Owen R. Rhoads were hosts at dinner, with covers for 22, Saturday evening at their quarters. After dinner they escorted their guests to the Officers' Club for dancing. This is the first of several affairs Captain and Mrs. Rhoads are planning.

Friday, Nov. 18, is the next date set for the monthly Officers' Club dance. Capt. and Mrs. Erell D. Porter and Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Isbell have issued invitations to dinner previous to this event at the home of Captain and Mrs. Isbell.

FT. DOUGLAS, UTAH

Nov. 12, 1932

Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson was a house guest of Col. and Mrs. Shepard L. Pike during his inspection of the medical and sanitary facilities of the post Nov. 8 and 9, 1932. Colonel and Mrs. Pike entertained at dinner Nov. 9 in honor of General Patterson.

The Officers' Club held a reception for General Patterson Nov. 9, 1932. Many Reserve medical officers and civilian doctors as well as the officers and ladies of the post attended.

Capt. Egbert J. Buckbee, QMC, and Mrs. Buckbee joined the garrison at Ft. Douglas Nov. 3. Captain Buckbee has assumed the duties of post quartermaster.

The Officers' Club held its regular month-

ly bridge supper Friday, Nov. 11. Mrs. Oscar K. Wolber and Mrs. Lawrence P. Worrall acted as hostesses for the party, which about 90 people attended. Mrs. B. L. Carroll, Mrs. C. F. Murray, Mrs. George P. Lynch and Lt. Col. W. D. Geary had high scores.

JEFFERSONVILLE QM. DEPOT, IND.

Nov. 14, 1932

Col. Frederick W. Van Duyn, QMC, and Mrs. Van Duyn entertained Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General, Fifth Corps Area, and Mrs. Drum with a reception and tea at the Jeffersonville quartermaster depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., Thursday, Oct. 10, from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. The officers and ladies of the Jeffersonville quartermaster depot, Ft. Knox, and those in Louisville and vicinity were invited guests.

The monthly meeting of the Army and Navy Ladies' Luncheon Club, of Ft. Knox, Jeffersonville, and Louisville, was held at the Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Wednesday, Nov. 9. The Jeffersonville ladies were hostesses. Mrs. Hilliard, wife of Commander Hilliard, USN, gave an interesting talk on China.

Attending from Ft. Knox were Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis, Mrs. Compton, Mrs. Van Voorhis' sister, Mrs. W. G. Simmons, and Mrs. Reuben Smith.

FT. DEVENS, MASS.

Nov. 13, 1932

The Armistice Ball was held, Nov. 12 at the Officers' Club. Dinners were given before the ball by Maj. and Mrs. J. E. Bechtold, Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Moore and Lt. and Mrs. N. A. Smith.

Mrs. Abbott of Columbus, Georgia, is visiting her daughter Mrs. N. A. Smith.

Mrs. D. P. Murphy entertained five tables of contract at her quarters, Nov. 3.

Capt. and Mrs. John Henson gave an Election party at their quarters, Nov. 8.

The leaders and assistant leaders of Girl Scouts were entertained at supper by the Women's Committee in Ayer. The following Scouts from Ft. Devens assisted in the serving: Mary Shepherd, Barbara Bechtold, May Sherrard and Julia Shepherd.

Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Ross were hosts at dinner Nov. 13. Later taking the guests to the theatre.

Chief of Infantry's Combat Team

The squad composed of the following-named enlisted men have been chosen to represent their organizations on the Chief of Infantry's Combat Team for the training year 1932, (while usually only one squad is nominated from each regiment, there is War Department authority to nominate a squad from battalion when they are on different stations and this later procedure was followed in the case of the 4th Infantry):

1st Battalion, 4th Infantry (Ft. Missoula, Mont.) Company "A"—Cpl. William A. Farrow; Pvts. 1cl. Benjamin T. Wallingford, Frank L. Rouse, Gustie Pistachio, Rosario E. Gaudreau, and Pvts. William B. White, Lacy Trout, Rupert R. Holland.

2d Battalion, 4th Infantry (Ft. George Wright, Wash.) Company "E"—Cpl. Claude E. Greathouse; Pvts. 1cl. William Morrison, Earl A. Shumway, Otto P. Weise, and Pvts. Emory C. Anderson, Harry Goldman, August M. Garcia, Albert Kelly.

3d Battalion, 4th Infantry (Ft. Lincoln, N. D.) Company "I"—Cpl. Roy L. Ogden; Pvts. 1cl. Elmer W. Fullenwider, Joe Wargo, and Pvts. Richard T. Puryear, Milton B. Stacks, Lloyd F. Johnson, Randall M. Penfield, Edson K. Krueger.

7th Infantry, Company "C"—Cpl. Charles F. Pemberton; Pvts. 1cl. Stefan Lipiejko, Frank J. Smith, and Pvts. George E. Cox, Russel F. Hosmer, Dewey Skeens, William K. Sherman, Thomas Tomaszewicz.

12th Infantry, Company "I"—Cpl. Ferdinand D. Orendorf; Pvts. 1cl. Lyle C. Graham, and Pvts. James Austin, Howard L. Clarke, Albert E. Pruitt, Albert W. Shannon, Curvin J. Shelly, John L. Wright.

16th Infantry, Company "I"—Cpl. Willard F. Morgan; Pvts. Charles F. Farr, John J. Commerford, Robert L. Clocke, John Rapp, Fernando De Jesus, Walter J. Huffman, Paul Modliszewski.

The men comprising these squads are authorized to wear the prescribed sleeve patch until the winning squads are announced after next year's competition.

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December 11th to 18th, 1932

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The plan for Golden Rule Week this year enables even those with limited incomes to welcome these unseen guests who ask so piteously for a place at your table. At the least possible sacrifice you now can do your part to help them weather what many believe will be the crucial year of the depression.

A committee of leading household economists has prepared a series of menus and recipes to be used each day during Golden Rule Week. Tempting and appetizing, they will provide a family of five with adequate sustenance for an entire week at a maximum cost of \$8.88. The saving from your usual table budget will make it easy to follow the dictates of your heart toward alleviating the suffering of the less fortunate.

A 48-page illustrated booklet containing the 21 menus, with tested recipes and valuable supplementary information will be sent free of charge. Just sign and mail the coupon—TODAY.



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The seating diagram of the field.
And other interesting information you ought to have.

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AND BESIDES ALL THE
DETAILS OF THE GAME

The Army and Navy Journal, as usual, will have all the news of the Services.

So,

we repeat, be sure and read
Next Week's Issue of

the Army and Navy Journal

Urge Pay Stoppage Bill

Early action on a proposal to withhold the pay of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps to cover indebtedness to the Government was urged by the War Department this week.

In letters to Senator Reed and Representative McSwain, chairmen of the military committees of the two houses of Congress, Secretary of War Hurley "urgently requested" that hearings be held on S. 4810 and an identical House bill at the earliest possible time, stating that the legislation "constitutes one of the outstanding needs of the service." The bills were drafted with the concurrence of the Navy Department, and the present action was taken after consultation with Navy officials, it is said.

The bills drawn by the War and Navy Departments are much less drastic than the legislation which the Senate Committee on Claims attempted to push through in the last Congress, and which was vetoed at the request of the Departments. The Claims Committee has refused to report any bills for the relief of Army and Navy disbursing officers until some general stoppage legislation is enacted.

In the opinion of the War Department, the present proposal amply protects individual officers, disbursing officers and the Government. It provides that the pay of officers, warrant officers and nurses may be withheld "on account of any indebtedness to the United States or to any of its military or naval agencies or instrumentalities growing out of, or resulting in, a disallowance by the Comptroller General of the United States, in the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Army and Navy." No pay may be withheld unless specially ordered by the Secretary of War or Navy and unless the indebtedness is acknowledged in writing by the debtor or is shown by the final judgment of a civil court of competent jurisdiction.

It is provided, however, that in other cases where the debt is not shown by acknowledgement or judgment, pay may be withheld, but that if the person whose pay is stopped, protests, the United States must then sue for the debt. Not more than two-thirds of the pay for any month nor any allowances may be withheld under terms of the bill.

Captain Sharp Inspects

Inspections of Naval Reserve units were made by Capt. Alexander Sharp, USN, president of the Naval Reserve Inspection Board, in the following cities: New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 14; Fall River, Mass., Nov. 15; Newport, R. I., Nov. 16; Providence, R. I., Nov. 17; Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 18.

Captain Sharp was assisted in the inspections at New Bedford, Fall River, Newport and Providence by Lt. J. E. Nolan, USN, attached to Headquarters, First Naval District, Boston, Mass. Lt. A. M. Van Eaton, USN, attached to Headquarters, 3rd Naval District, New York, aided in the inspection at Ossining.

Lt. Comdr. M. E. Borden, USNR, is in command of the 7th Division, New Bedford.

Lt. Comdr. H. A. Sullivan, USNR, is in command of the 10th Division, Fall River.

Lt. Comdr. R. W. Ehrhardt, USNR, is in command of the 9th Division, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. G. O. Hadfield, USNR, is in command of the 8th Division, Providence.

Lt. Comdr. B. L. Dombrowski, USN, is in command of the 32nd Division, Ossining.

Deny ROTC Hospitalization

The Comptroller General has ruled that members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are not entitled to medical or hospital treatment at Government expense for disease contracted while en route to or from encampments for training.

Citing 11 Comp. Gen. 493, in which it was held that O.M.T.C. students were not entitled to treatment for disease, Comptroller McCarl declared that while members of the ROTC are entitled to treatment for injury incurred in line of duty

while enroute to and from summer camp, there is no provision of law allowing treatment for disease.

"The provisions of law" he declared "are practically the same for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as for Citizens' Military Training Camp students with respect to medical and hospital treatment, no provision in either case appearing for treatment at Government expense for disease, as distinguished from injury, incurred while en route to or from encampments for training."

Small Bore Paper Targets

Pending the revision of AR 760-400 (Targets and Target Accessories—Allowances), Jan. 18, 1928, paragraph 3 of those regulations as changed by Section 11, Circular No. 11, War Department, 1931, has been further changed by adding thereto the following instructions:

"In small bore firings, Target, paper, small bore, of the S-B series, will be used in all firings preliminary to or as a part of the training for range practice. Allowances—One target per 5 shots fired.

"In small bore firings, Target, paper, small bore, 'A', 50 feet, may be used in all firings incident to training for and during competitions between teams of different organizations. Allowances—One target per 10 shots fired."

Army Construction

The Quartermaster General has approved contracts for the following army construction:

For construction of storm water drains at Albrook Field, Canal Zone, \$11,705.30.

For grading for nurses' quarters at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., \$9,000.00.

For water supply and sanitary sewer system at Benton Field, Calif., \$10,400.00.

For 2 cast iron sectional boilers for Bolling Field, D. C., \$1,300.00.

For cleaning bricks at Bolling Field, D. C., \$1,600.00.

For gasoline service lines, electric cables and conduits at Duncan Field, Tex., \$8,364.00.

For resurfacing road in front of officers' quarters at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., \$1,849.00.

For construction of roads and walks at Langley Field, Va., \$10,000.00.

For construction of 2 double non-commissioned officers' quarters at Ft. Lawton, Wash., \$27,000.00.

For a fire protection film vault at Randolph Field, Tex., \$1,284.00.

For completion of offices, Air Corps technical buildings, at Selfridge Field, Mich., \$2,087.00.

For drainage and feeding, offices area, Selfridge Field, Mich., \$390.00.

For construction of roads, curbs, etc., at Selfridge Field, Mich., \$16,200.00.

For night lighting system at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., \$3,150.00.

For construction of 12 2-car garages at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., \$9,317.00.

For painting ceilings of hangars at Selfridge Field, Mich., \$1,330.00.

For the construction of 4 non-commissioned officers' quarters at Ft. Du Pont, Del., \$47,648.00.

For the construction of a post hospital at Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., \$223,100.00.

For the construction of 9 non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Hoyle, Md., \$50,629.00.

For the construction of 9 non-commissioned officers' quarters at Edgewood Arsenal, \$50,776.00.

For the construction of 1 non-commissioned and 2 company officers' quarters at Hensley Field, Tex., \$27,498.00.

For the construction of 10 company officers' quarters at Ft. Bliss, Tex., \$106,700.00.

For the construction of a post hospital at Fort Howard, Md., \$96,550.00.

For the construction of a post hospital at the Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Holabird, Md., \$95,643.00.

For the construction of 1 field and 2 company officers' quarters at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., \$54,450.00.

OBITUARIES

Burial services for the late Brig. Gen. Francis J. Koester, USA, who died at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 23, 1932, were held in Arlington National Cemetery, Nov. 15.

Col. Ralph E. Ingram, Chief of Staff of the 98th Division, Organized Reserves, USA, died at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1932.

Colonel Ingram was born in Massachusetts, June 26, 1875. In 1898 he was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. As second lieutenant of infantry, he served in Cuba and the Philippines during Spanish-American War in 1898; he was promoted to first lieutenant 1899; promoted to captain 1902; major, 1916; lieutenant-colonel, 1917. He was appointed as colonel in 1918 before going with the American Expeditionary Forces to France where he was chief of Staff of the 5th Division. He was graduated from Line and Staff School at War Dept. Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., 1920; graduated from Army War College at Washington, D. C., 1921. He served four years with the general staff; was transferred to Ft. Niagara in command of the 28th Infantry, 1925. He was transferred in 1928 to Syracuse, as Chief of Staff of the 98th Division, Organized Reserves. Colonel Ingram was also a graduate of the French Staff School at Longres. During his army career he served with the 5th, 10th, and 11th Infantry in Cuba, the Philippines, Honolulu, Panama, and the Mexican border.

On October 28th citizens and soldiers from every branch of the service in Syracuse joined in paying tribute to the late Colonel Ingram at a memorial service in the Jefferson Street Armory. Burial in Arlington National Cemetery, Oct. 26 was with full military honors.

Colonel Ingram is survived by his

wife, Mrs. Fanny Laney Barker of Skaneateles and Syracuse, N. Y.; a daughter, Mrs. John Bright (née Dorothy Ingram) of Niagara Falls, Ont.; and a son, Mandeville Elliott Ingram of Skaneateles.

Capt. Edwin Burke Woodworth, USN, Pacific Coast Communication Officer, attached to the 12th Naval District, San Francisco, died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., November 7. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nell Dolg Woodworth, Loma Portal, San Diego, Calif.

Col. Alfred S. Morgan, USA-ret, died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 7.

Colonel Morgan was born at Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 22, 1865. He served as captain, 13th Minnesota Infantry from May 7, 1898, until mustered out Oct. 3, 1899, and captain, 34th U. S. Infantry, from July 5, 1899, until mustered out June 30, 1901. He was appointed 1st lieutenant, Artillery Corps, Aug. 22, 1901; accepted Feb. 3, 1902; promoted captain Nov. 4, 1901; accepted March 6, 1903; served as Commissary from Sept. 3, 1911, to Nov. 1, 1914; promoted major, Coast Artillery Corps, Nov. 2, 1914; assigned as Adjutant General July 24, 1917; promoted lieutenant colonel (temporary) Aug. 5, 1917; colonel (temporary) Aug. 5, 1917; relieved as Adjutant General March 21, 1919; promoted lieutenant colonel, Regular Army, June 22, 1920; honorably discharged as colonel (temporary) June 30, 1920; transferred to Finance Department July 1, 1920; promoted colonel July 1, 1920; retired by operation of the law August 22, 1929. Colonel Morgan graduated from the Artillery School in 1906.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret C. Morgan, 52 Casa Way, San Francisco, Calif.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

BARR—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1932, to Maj. Robert S. Barr, USA, and Mrs. Barr, a daughter, Anne Minot Barr.

BYINGTON—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1932, to Lt. Comdr. M. B. Byington, USN, and Mrs. Byington, a daughter, Jane Brimer.

COUNT—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., Nov. 13, 1932, to Lt. E. E. Count, jr., CAC, USA, and Mrs. Count, a son, Elmer Ernest Count III.

DICKERSON—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., Nov. 9, 1932, to Sgt. William T. Dickerson, USA, and Mrs. Dickerson, a daughter.

FISHER—Born at Hazard Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 26, 1932, to Lt. John S. Fisher, USA, and Mrs. Fisher, a son, John Salisbury, jr.

HARPER—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, November 4, 1932, to Sgt. Cecil K. Harper, USA, and Mrs. Harper twin daughters.

HARTT—Born at New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 30, 1932, to Lt. Beverly A. Hartt, USN, and Mrs. Hartt, a son, Hastings Hartt.

HASKELL—Born at Fort Riley, Kans., recently, to Lt. Joseph F. Haskell, USA, and Mrs. Haskell, a son; grandson of Maj. Gen. William Haskell, Comdr. N. Y. NG.

KELLY—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., Nov. 3, 1932, to 1st Lt. Joseph A. Kelly, USA, and Mrs. Kelly, a son, Joseph Howard, jr.

WILSON—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Nov. 6, 1932, to Capt. Carlisle B. Wilson, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Wilson, a son, Ernest Bayley.

ZUNDEL—Born at the Lying-in Hospital, Providence, R. I., Oct. 29, 1932, to Maj. E. A. Zundel, USA, and Mrs. Zundel, a daughter.

MARRIED

BROOKS-CRAVEN—Married Nov. 2, 1932, Miss Seba Craven to Lt. Cecil Brooks, USA.

CURTIN-DUEB—Married at Coronado, Calif., Nov. 12, 1932, Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood Duer to Lt. (jg) Neale Roland Curtin, USN.

OLNEY-MURPHY—Married at St. Anthony's Church, Newport, R. I., Nov. 10,

1932, Miss Claire Ellen Murphy to Ens. Davis Wing Olney, USN.

DIED

CHAPLINE—Died at Lincoln, Nebr., Nov. 3, 1932, Mrs. H. R. Chapline, mother of Comdr. Vance D. Chapline, USN; George F. Chapline, USNA, class of 1916; former Lt. Comdr., USN, of Paterson, N. J.; Wm. Ridgely Chapline, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. B. O. Campbell, of Lincoln, Nebr.

COOK—Died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14, 1932, Mrs. George Hamilton Cook, widow of the late Capt. George Hamilton Cook, USA.

DAILY—Died at St. Agnes' Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, 1932, the Rev. John W. Daily, formerly Catholic chaplain, USA, at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

ELY—Died at Sterling, Ill., recently, Miss Lou L. Ely, sister of Col. Frank D. Ely, USA-Ret.

HARMER—Died at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., October 31, 1932, Ch. Boatswain Jasse L. Harmer, USN.

HAYDEN—Died at Baltimore, Md., November 17, 1932, Rear Adm. Edward E. Hayden, USN-Ret.

KENSEL—Died at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1932, Maj. Frederick Kensel, USMC.

LOCKWOOD—Died at Oakland, Calif., Nov. 12, 1932, Mrs. Ellen R. Lockwood, widow of Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood, and mother of Maj. Benj. C. Lockwood, jr., USA.

OGLESBY—Died as the result of an airplane accident at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 13, 1932, Lt. Walter Andrew Oglesby, USA.

SMITH—Died at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., November 8, 1932, as the result of burns received, Cynthia Wallace Smith, four-year-old daughter of Maj. Estil V. Smith, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Smith.

UECKER—Died at Ft. Montrie, S. C., Oct. 1, 1932, Sgt. Louis B. Uecker, USA.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Weather Maps by Radio

(From the Marine News.)

Satisfactory results have attended tests of new radio facsimile equipment for the daily reception of weather maps made on the last round trip of the SS President Harding between New York and foreign ports, through the cooperation of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Radio Corporation of America and the United States Lines.

RCA engineers reported that in most instances the maps were received in complete detail. The New York Office of the U. S. Weather Bureau, as well as the United States Lines, expressed gratification at the success of the work. The tests, which are to determine the feasibility of establishing a regular service operated by the Radiomarine Corporation of America, will be continued.

In his report to the United States Lines Capt. A. M. Moore, master of the vessel, said that he thought the facsimile equipment had great possibilities. He also reported that the apparatus functioned perfectly in the reception of weather charts during the whole course of the voyage, even when the President Harding was at the tail end of her trip in the North Sea, 3,000 miles from New York, and that every day the map came up clearly.

Unauthorized Soliciting

Word has come to the Journal that a young man has been approaching various officers of the Army telling them that he has been sent by their friends, whose names he uses, with the recommendation that they assist him by subscribing to certain magazines. One officer wrote the Journal suggesting that the matter be called to the attention of the officers "who are being imposed upon in this way" and thus "relieve those like myself whose names are being used without authority to the embarrassment of their friends."

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News of the Coast Guard

The new flying boats Arcturus and Acamar have been assigned to the Coast Guard Air Station at Dinner Key, Miami, Fla. Following radio compass calibration at Cape May, N. J., held yesterday, the ships will be flown South today or tomorrow for use as flying life boats at the Florida base.

Comdr. C. C. von Paulsen, commanding officer at Dinner Key, came North to ferry the Coast Guard's newest aircraft from Dundalk, Md., to Cape May and then South. The planes are said to possess the most complete radio apparatus ever installed in an airplane. It consists of long and short wave length, transmitting and receiving equipment, which will allow planes to communicate with any Government commercial or foreign station by Morse or voice. A radio direction finder of the rotatable loop type has been installed for the purpose of getting radio bearings on any transmitting station. Another feature is 100 per cent electrical shielding for both high and low tension wiring.

Rear Adm. H. G. Hamlet, who is recovering from a recent operation, is visiting at the Coast Academy this week. He attended the christening exercises of the new cutter Argo at Camden last Saturday, at which Mrs. Hamlet was sponsor, and went on to New London. He is expected to return to duty next week in time to appear before the House Appropriations Committee for the hearings on the Coast Guard budget estimates. Capt. Leon C. Corvill is Acting Commandant in his absence.

The Interdepartmental Board on International Service of Ice Observation and Ice Patrol will meet in Washington, Dec. 8. Admiral Hamlet is chairman of the Board which consists of the Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear Adm. W. R. Gherardi, the Director of the Bureau of Standards, the Director of the Weather Bureau, and the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries. Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, of Harvard University, scientific advisor to the Board, will be present.

Dedication of Jones Field, the new football field and stadium at the Coast Guard Academy, took place Oct. 29, on the occasion of the annual football game with Rhode Island University. The family of the late Cadet Henry Lloyd Jones, for whom the field is named, was present. Cadet Jones, a member of the Academy football team, was lost at sea July 3, 1927.

On behalf of the Class of 1929, Lt. (jg) J. C. Wendland presented a tablet to Cadet Jones' memory. Capt. Randolph Ridgely, jr., commandant of the school, made the dedicatory address, while Chaplain R. W. Shrum, USN, gave the invocation.

Members of the Washington District Club of the Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers Association congregated at the Mayflower Hotel last night for the first of their winter season dances. About two hundred were present at the function, including members from Baltimore and Norfolk. The affair was pronounced a success.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Lt. Comdr. F. J. Birkett, detached Davis and temporary assignment to Coast Guard Institute made permanent.

Lt. Comdr. H. G. Bradbury, detached Northland upon relief by Lt. C. H. Hilton, and assigned as commanding officer, Davis.

Lt. P. W. Collins, detached Cassin, effective Dec. 10, 1932, and assigned office of Chief Inspector, John H. Mathis Co., Camden, N. J., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Argo and to command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lt. H. L. Connor, detached Hunt, effective upon relief by Lt. J. F. Jacot, and assigned as executive officer, Semmes.

Lt. R. H. Furey, detached Modoc, effective Dec. 1, 1932, and assigned as executive officer, Cassin.

Lt. C. H. Hilton, detached Mojave, effective upon relief by Lt. R. E. Wood, assigned as executive officer, Northland.

Lt. J. F. Jacot, detached McDougal, ef-

fective upon relief by Lt. J. W. Kelliher, and assigned as executive officer, Hunt.

Lt. J. W. Kelliher, detached Haida and assigned as executive officer, McDougal, to report not later than Jan. 8, 1933.

Lt. C. W. Thomas, detached Semmes, effective upon relief by Lt. H. L. Connor, and assigned office of Chief Inspector, John H. Mathis Co., Camden, N. J., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Galatea and to command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lt. R. E. Wood, detached Cassin, effective Dec. 1, 1932, and assigned as executive officer, Mojave.

Ens. E. A. Anderson, detached Tampa, effective Jan. 10, 1933, and assigned line duty, Hunt.

Ens. J. F. Harding, detached Mendota, effective Dec. 10, 1932, and assigned office of Chief Inspector, John H. Mathis Co., Camden, N. J., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Argo and as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Ens. J. R. Stewart, detached Hunt, effective upon relief by Ens. E. A. Anderson, and assigned office of Chief Inspector, John H. Mathis Co., Camden, N. J., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Galatea and as executive officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Ens. (T) R. S. Lecky, detached Tampa, effective Dec. 1, 1932, and assigned engineering duty, Cassin.

Pay Clerk Walker M. Stephens, detached General Aviation Corps, Dundalk, Md., and assigned Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Bosn. (L) William T. Willis, retired from active service, effective Dec. 1, 1932, upon completion of 30 years service and upon application.

Bosn. (L) Oscar S. Wicklund, retired from active service, effective Dec. 1, 1932, having attained the statutory age limit of 64 years.

"Trading" in National Defense

Indignation and demands for an investigation continue to be expressed over the revelation made by Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis that during the last session of Congress, while he was president of the National Guard Association, a proposal was made to him that substantial increases in appropriations would be given if he would agree to withhold opposition of the National Guard to the drive made in the House of Representatives to cut the strength of the Regular Army.

Col. L. Kemper Williams, Inf-Res., National President of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, in a letter received by the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, declares that friends of National Defense should be grateful to the national officers of the National Guard Association for their prompt action in turning down this "treacherous proposal."

Colonel Williams' Letter

Colonel Williams' letter to the JOURNAL follows:

"It is with great surprise and indignation that I learn through your columns that a 'trade' was suggested to the President of the National Guard Association, 'offering support for National Guard appropriations in return for withdrawal of opposition by the National Guard Association to the proposed cut of 4,000 Regular officers from the list'.

"It is hard to realize that the national defense is seemingly so lightly regarded by members of Congress, that a trade of this character, seeking to injure one component of The Army to benefit another, was seriously suggested, as reported in the annual report of General Travis to the National Guard Convention at Norfolk last week. It is regretted that the person making the offer was not named, as I feel certain that his constituents would be very much interested in so reprehensible a proposal.

"Friends of National Defense should be grateful to the national officers of the National Guard Association for their prompt action in turning down this treacherous proposal.

"The Reserve Officers Association of the United States is happy to see this further confirmation of the fine spirit of understanding between the several components of the Army of the necessity for standing shoulder to shoulder to defeat the insidious attacks of those in-

dividuals determined to break down and destroy our national defense forces.

"You are to be congratulated on bringing this matter before the public."

In the meanwhile, Representative Ross A. Collins, of Meridian, Miss., chairman of the sub-committee on War Department appropriations and leader in the movement last session to cut the commissioned strength of the Army, this week reiterated his denial of any knowledge of the proposal and also repeated his statement that Secretary of War Hurley or General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, "know something about it."

"Now that the election is over," Mr. Collins said, "perhaps Mr. Hurley or General MacArthur will have something to say about General Travis' statement."

General MacArthur previously denied knowledge of the proposal, which Secretary Hurley, when apprised this week of Mr. Collins' statement, only remarked "absurd!"

Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ending Nov. 9, as reported by the Federal reserve bank, was \$2,223,000,000, a decrease of \$5,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of \$128,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1931.

On Nov. 9 total reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,199,000,000, a decrease of \$27,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of \$42,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and \$3,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, nonmember deposits, etc., and increases of \$4,000,000 in monetary gold stock and \$11,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted, offset in part by an increase of \$35,000,000 in money in circulation.

Holdings of discounted bills declined \$7,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, \$3,000,000 each at Cleveland and San Francisco and \$15,000,000 at all Federal reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market and of United States Government securities were practically unchanged.

Balloon Race Winner Lauded

The Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams on Nov. 8 congratulated Lt. Comdr. T. G. W. Settle, USN, the winner of the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race which was held at Basle, Switzerland, beginning Sept. 23, 1932.

Lt. Comdr. Settle received also the congratulations of Rear Adm. W. A. Moffett, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and of the Officers of the Bureau who assembled for that purpose.

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The Army Budget

With hearings on the Army budget estimates beginning on Monday before the House Appropriations Committee, those charged with such legislation in the House are non-committal as to possibilities of a cut in the officer strength being again sought.

Representative Ross Collins, who led the unsuccessful fight in the last session to reduce the Army by 2,000 officers, said that he had not as yet thought about next year's appropriations, and had formulated no plans as to what he was going to do. He flatly denied that he had ever said that he would make no attempt this session to reduce the number of officers.

The Mississippian was somewhat bitter for being called a pacifist for his officer reduction activities last year, and reiterated his belief in the need for such a cut.

"If an Army of 100 men with modern weapons is more effective than an Army of 500 men without these weapons, is it not better to get rid of the men and get the weapons," he demanded. Why keep a lot of people who only know squads right and squads left. The next war will not be fought with bows and arrows. Why not retire some of these people who would have to be put on the shelf in time of war, and spend the money for modern weapons? That's what I propose and they call it pacifism."

"Why, half of the officers in the Army agree with me," he continued with some heat. "Only they think I don't go half far enough. They believe that we should retire 4,000 instead of 2,000. They've got officers down there running lunch rooms and stores and bowling alleys, and doing bookkeeping. I've had officers tell me that they were slipping back, that they felt that they knew less than they did ten years ago, because they had so little opportunity to do professional military work. Let's retire some of the deadwood, and push the younger officers up so they can learn something of modern military methods."

When reminded that his proposal of last year did not entail any appointments at the bottom of the list to bring about promotion, but simply provided for reduction, Representative Collins denied that this was the plan he had advocated.

"After the reduction is made," he said, "the Military Affairs Committee can come in with a bill to build back the strength. I have even gone so far as to state on the floor that I would not oppose such a bill."

"They know it's the best thing to do, but they howl that I'm destroying the national defense and that I'm a pacifist. National defense, huh. All they really are interested in is keeping all those jobs."

While the chairman of the sub-committee charged with handling War Department appropriations still holds strongly to his views, it is not at all certain that he will press them during the short session. The chairman of House appropriations committee, Representative Byrns, declared this week that the question had not been raised and that he was of the opinion that as this Congress had already acted upon the matter, it would not be raised, especially in view of the limited time.

What may be expected, however, in the 73rd Congress, is another matter. Representative Byrns has declared often that he is convinced that such a cut as was proposed last year was not harmful

Send in Your Story!

Christmas is nearly here. Send in your entry in the JOURNAL's annual Christmas story contest now.

to national defense. The Democratic whip of the House, Representative McDuffie of Alabama, declared this week, that although he "stood for adequate national defense, he had yet to be convinced that the officer cut was harmful."

CWS Medical Research Dept.

High honor in recognition of his extensive scientific knowledge and experience in the medical research field has been conferred upon Maj. Samuel A. White, MC, assistant surgeon at Fort Benning, by his selection as chief of the medical research department of the chemical warfare service, United States Army.

The appointment of Major White to his new position which will become effective about Jan. 1, 1933, was made by the Adjutant General upon the personal request of Maj. Gen. Harry L. Gilchrist, chief of the chemical warfare service, and with the approval of Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, surgeon general of the Army.

Quartermaster School

In connection with the course in "Business Economics," a very instructive lecture of timely interest on the subject of "Foreign Exchange" was delivered at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, by Mr. Alfred Bauer, Assistant Manager of the Foreign Exchange Department of the Philadelphia National Bank.

International Military Trophy

The American Army team, composed of Maj. John T. Cole, 1st Lt. Earl F. Thomson, and 1st Lt. Carl W. A. Raguse, all of the 9th Cavalry, brought the International Military Trophy to the U. S. Army for the second year in succession by winning the great event of the 47th annual National Horse Show, Monday, Nov. 14, at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Their mounts were Ugly, Tank Bark and Joe Aleshire.

The French Army team took second place, the Canadian Army third and the Irish Free State fourth.

Academic Leave

Academic leave was denied to an officer of the Army on duty as an instructor at the Air Corps Technical School, Rantoul, Ill., this week by Comptroller General McCarl on the ground that the all instruction of the Air Corps school was not suspended during the time in which the leave was taken.

Under Army Regulations quoted by the Comptroller it was said that "instructions at this service school while largely suspended during August were at no time during the school year entirely suspended. Academic leave is authorized only during the suspension of ordinary academic study." Lt. Roscoe C. Wriston, AC, was the officer involved.

3rd C. A. Helps

Baltimore.—Active participation in the Baltimore relief fund campaign by all Regular Army personnel in and near Baltimore is being conducted under the personal leadership of Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, Third Corps Area commander, and chairman of the American Legion Unemployment Relief Campaign committee for the state of Maryland during the last year.

Relief Contribution

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a message to all naval stations stating:

"The Department desires that officers in command of units of shore establishments afford every practicable cooperation and assistance to local authorities concerned in raising funds for community chest or other local relief work in order that naval personnel and civil personnel of the Naval Establishment may be given suitable opportunity to contribute voluntarily to such relief in the communities in which they live."

Drop USNA Instructor

Annapolis, Md.—The civilian teaching staff of the Naval Academy will be reduced about one-fourth for next year, it was announced this week.

The present staff of civilian instructors numbers about sixty, and in accordance with the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1934 for the Naval Academy, this group will be reduced by fifteen. Under the present arrangement there are approximately 164 naval officers teaching at the academy and, together with the civilians, the number of instructors is 225.

Submarine Test Dive

The U. S. Submarine S-11 recently made a successful test dive to the depth of 217 feet; the time required to submerge to this depth was forty-five minutes; four minutes was required to emerge to the surface.

Awarded Navy Cross

Secretary of the Navy Adams in the name of the President of the United States has awarded the Navy Cross to Cpl. Karl T. Gray, USMC, for "distinguished service" during a large bandit concentration and attack on the Neptune Mines in Eastern Nicaragua in May 1932.

Apprehension of Deserters

On account of the suspension of payment of rewards for the apprehension and delivery of deserters as directed in Section I, Circular No. 38, War Department, 1932, the distribution of Descriptive Lists of Deserters in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7b, AR 615-300, will be suspended, the War Department has ordered, and action will be taken to recall any descriptive lists circulated erroneously offering a twenty-five dollar reward for the apprehension and delivery of deserters.

PATRIOTISM: by PERCY CROSBY

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Pacifist: Let's forget Gandhi. I am for world peace and disarmament. Pacifism is a beautiful dream, which is about to be realized; it cannot come too soon because the world is crying for it.

Patriot: Suppose you were purchasing a piece of property with a house on it. would you buy it without looking at it?

Pacifist: Hardly.

Patriot: Suppose, after you saw the land the agent gave you his word that it was an ideal piece of property, and that by purchasing it without delay, you would be making an invaluable investment for the future. Would you depend upon that?

Pacifist: Well, for one thing, I would want to see the house.

Patriot: We'll assume that the house had been recently painted and its appearance was most attractive in every way. Let us suppose that the house and property met with every requirement, and represented the dream of a lifetime, well within the confines of your pocket-book. Would you buy it?

Pacifist: Not before I found out about the water, heating and plumbing.

Patriot: I see you have a cautious turn of mind. Let us suppose that upon inspection, the water, heating and plumbing proved to be in perfect condition. We'll also assume that the interior of the house was perfect, and your enthusiasm upon finding such a home was boundless. You would buy it, wouldn't you?

Pacifist: I would have to see the deed.

Patriot: And upon seeing the deed, you would then sign the necessary papers securing your ownership?

Pacifist: Not before I saw a lawyer.

Patriot: Why bother with a lawyer when you have carefully examined the house and property and found that it met with your complete approval? Assuming that you had read carefully every line contained in the deed and found it satisfactory, wouldn't you sign it and fulfill the dream of a lifetime?

Pacifist: I would want to have the title searched before committing myself to ownership.

Patriot: Very commendable. Let us assume that after a very thorough search of the title, your lawyer discovered fraud, would you be thankful that you had taken every measure of precaution before committing yourself to a lifelong mistake?

Pacifist: I should say that I would be relieved.

Patriot: Yet you would allow your country to disarm, and even be influenced by a magazine bearing that name, without following the advice of army and navy experts who have been thoroughly schooled in such matters.

Pacifist: That's entirely different.

Patriot: How is it different?

Pacifist: They are for destruction and death.

Patriot: Just those of your country?

Pacifist: No, in other countries as well.

Patriot: But you would have your country disarm while other nations retain their machines of destruction and death?

Pacifist: Some nation has to disarm and set the example.

Patriot: Have the experts, trained for such great emergencies, given you to understand that this is a sane course to adopt?

Pacifist: No, they would naturally be against it because that is their profession.

Patriot: And if they did not have this profession, the country would be saved from such an expense?

Pacifist: Precisely.

Patriot: Take the case of the lawyer. If you had not consulted him, you would have been saved the expense of a fee, but by listening and following his advice, you were saved from swindle.

Pacifist: There are two sides to that question.

Patriot: The two sides stand out stark and clear. One side represents great caution, and by following the advice of an expert, you are saved from the clutches of a suave real estate agent; on the other side, despite every warning of experts, you fling caution to the winds and become the willing victim of agents working in the interests of foreign powers.

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Cut Army Paper Work

(Continued from First Page)

tion commanders to acquire that intimate knowledge of enlisted men which is obtained by the constant handling of administrative records, accounts, correspondence and all other matters pertaining to them.

5. Decrease in the number of officers and enlisted men available for troop duty.

During the first year of his administration as Chief of Staff, General MacArthur reduced paper work by 50 per cent. He is determined to cut it to the lowest possible degree.

Seek Improved Army Rations

Studies looking toward the improvement of the Army ration by increasing the number of components, thus leaving more leeway for the substitution of items to carry the diet, were completed this week.

The new ration, it is understood, will be approved by Secretary Hurley who will recommend that President Hoover authorize by executive order, just as President Coolidge authorized the one now in use.

Speaking of the history of the present ration, Maj. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, The Quartermaster General, in his report made public this week, says:

During the period from 1923 to 1926 several studies on improvement in the garrison ration were made and as a result the present ration was approved by the President on Feb. 3, 1927, and promulgated in Executive Order No. 4580 of the same date. It was the intention of the War Department that this new ration would raise the standard of living of the soldier and make it commensurate with his status and on a parity with that of the Navy. It was further intended that the money value of the ration would be sufficient to furnish not only the ration articles but that the savings from fresh beef, bacon, flour and potatoes would be sufficient to procure fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, fresh milk daily, eggs, pastries and deserts, as well as other staple articles.

This 1927 ration was not intended in itself to furnish a completely balanced diet for garrison use in that no attempt was made to provide for all essential articles of food that were commonly used in feeding the troops. The intention of this ration was that by increasing the quantities of fresh beef, bacon, potatoes, onions and butter and by adding such new components as cheese, macaroni, cocoa and tea, the money value would be materially increased thereby furnishing a sufficient monetary allowance to organizations for the procurement of all of the articles necessary to make up a balance ration in every respect. Unfortunately this change was made at a time when the price of fresh beef and bacon, which comprise approximately 35 per cent of the ration, had reached almost the highest point. These high prices gave organizations sufficient ration credits to purchase the additional articles necessary to create a balanced diet. In order to assure that the new ration would have the desired effect on the mess, the Army Regulations were revised under date of May 10, 1927, to provide that all component articles of the ration and sales articles on the authorized list required for the supply of troops be purchased from the quartermaster when available. The only exceptions were for troops detached and special diets for hospitals. These instructions were later enlarged to require purchases of exceptional articles for organization messes to be made from the quartermaster, thus centralizing all purchases of subsistence supplies, with the exceptions above noted, in one office. However, in the fiscal year 1930 when the decline in prices started organizations commenced to suffer a reduced purchasing power because the increase in the 1927 ration was not based upon foods as a whole, but largely upon fresh beef and bacon which had been increased solely for the purpose of increasing the ration purchasing power. That really gave troops a ration in kind with a much larger

variety to choose from than an issue in kind would have provided.

The decline in food prices has so seriously affected the adequacy of the garrison ration that organization messes have had to dispense with some articles entirely and feed cheaper grades and less desirable foods. It also has been necessary during the last fiscal year for organizations to draw on company and other funds to supplement the ration.

This office has made a study of the adverse effect on the ration and has initiated the necessary action to recommend a new garrison ration which it is believed will correct this deficiency. The new ration is to be more in line with what troops are actually being fed and while retaining the ration and savings privilege it is believed that such a ration which is based largely upon those components that are vital to the soldiers' health and comfort will accomplish the desired result. This will create a ration much less fluctuating in price than at present because it is based upon foods as a whole rather than upon two or three items.

Urges Reserve Training

Recommendation that more Reserve officers be sent annually to the Infantry School was made by Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, USA, Chief of Infantry, in his report to the Secretary of War.

"During the fiscal year 1932," General Fuqua stated, "forty-three Reserve officers have attended the three-months' course at the Infantry School for National Guard and Reserve company officers. The number attending this course is limited by available funds for this purpose. A much larger number of Infantry Reserve officers can be accommodated at Ft. Benning and, therefore, should be sent to the Infantry School each year. The importance and demand for graduates of this course to assist Regular Army officers in the administration and training of Reserve units are well known. Each year the gradual dropping out of officers with World War combat experience and the many changes in arms, equipment and methods of training increase the importance of having Infantry School graduates in the Reserve Corps to fill key positions in their units."

Disarmament Proposals

(Continued from Page 222)

plete French plan agrees with the British proposal for reduction of tonnage by limitation of the size of units rather than categories. Such a plan increases the relative strength of the fleets of the small naval powers as compared to the United States and Great Britain, but as the British through her possession of numerous naval bases would gain materially over the United States, we would be the only nation whose relative strength was lessened by the move.

The remainder of the above quoted passage shows that the French want to base reductions in tonnage from the strength of the world's fleets as shown in the report to the League of Nations last year. Thus, for example, if all fleets were reduced one-third, France would retain her superiority over Italy and Great Britain would keep well above the strength of the United States. As Senator Hiram Johnson once said, we are in danger of being "status quoed."

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